

**DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE TEMPORARY SHELTERS
ALONG THE THAI-MYANMAR BORDER:
FUTURE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS**

2014



A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Project in Partnership with the Mae Fah Luang Foundation



มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage

With the generous support of the European Commission's
Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

**DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE TEMPORARY SHELTERS
ALONG THE THAI-MYANMAR BORDER:**

FUTURE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS

2014

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	9
Summary of Shelter Demographics	14
Resettlement	21
Future Solutions	23
Return to Myanmar	25
Livelihood and Support	28
Cross Analysis	31
Lessons Learned	38
Recommendations and Conclusions	39
Annex	42
Shelter Profiles	43
Other Data	62
Questionnaire	66
Photographs	77

Executive Summary

Some 120,000 displaced persons are currently living in temporary shelters along the Thailand/Myanmar border (October 2014). To better understand and respond to the needs of the displaced population, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) conducted demographic and livelihood profiles in the nine shelters on request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Through the profile findings, planning for the future of this displaced population can be honed to their specific needs and wishes more accurately and effectively.

After a workshop amongst the MFLF, UNHCR, Karen Refugee Committee (KRC), Karenni Refugee Committee (KNRC), representatives of the nine temporary shelters, community-based organizations (CBOs), and the Royal Thai Government held at Doi Tung, Chiang Rai; the Mae La temporary shelter was identified as the pilot site for the survey which took place from May–June 2013. Important lessons were generated which were applied in adapting and improving the survey process in the remaining eight temporary shelters. Umpiem, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin, Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang and Nupo temporary shelters were successfully surveyed from December 2013 to July 2014.

Altogether, 20,797 households comprising 109,992 individuals (approximately 92% of households with residents present at the time of survey) participated in the survey on a voluntary basis. With the widespread data collection, the MFLF was able to extract significant findings from over 100,000 displaced people, such as where they wish to settle, their livelihood preferences, and major concerns. Along with basic demographics, this report synthesizes the key findings to inform future preparations for the displaced people beyond temporary shelter life.

Below are some of the key findings from the survey further elaborated on in this report:

Demographics

- The predominant ethnicity of the participants is ethnic Karen (79%), followed by Karenni (9%), of which most reside in Ban Mai Nai Soi temporary shelter. About 6% identified themselves as Others – constituting Myanmar Muslims, Karen Muslims, and other self-prescribed ethnicities.
- Over half of the survey participants are Christians (52%), followed by Buddhists (34%), Muslims (8%), and Animists (5%).
- Over 70% of the participants do not have high educational qualifications: 24% do not have formal education, 31% only have primary education, and 16% are not of school age.
- The majority of participants have lived in the shelter less than 10 years (64%). 30% have lived in the shelter between 11 and 20 years, and only about 7% have lived in the shelter over 20 years. About 28% of the participants were born in Thailand.
- 58% of the participating families are originally from Kayin state, 13% from Kayah state, 9% from Bago state, and 8% from Thanintharyi state.

- Most participants do not have any identification documents from Myanmar or Thailand.
- Approximately half of participants have Thai Ministry of the Interior / UNHCR registration status; 56,836 participants are registered and 53,156 are unregistered.

A future beyond temporary shelter life

Participating families were asked to answer either one or two options from the following choices: *Resettlement*, *Stay in Thailand*, *Return to Myanmar*, or *Not Sure*, except in Mae La where *Not Sure* was not offered as a choice and participating families were asked to rank the all three preferences.

- In most shelters, the most popular answer trends appear to be *Resettlement* and *Stay in Thailand*, with varying percentages according to shelter. The exceptions are Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Don Yang shelters, which exhibit a relatively higher percentage of participants wishing to *return to Myanmar*.
- Interviews with some participating families reveal that family reunification and opportunity for a better life are among the most common reasons for those answering *Resettlement*. As for *Stay in Thailand*, many families expressed their sense of safety and familiarity with life in Thailand. Meanwhile, families indicating preference for *Return to Myanmar* stated that they still feel a sense of belonging to their homeland, but also emphasized that they will return only when they see for certain that Myanmar is safe and peaceful. Similarly, many families answering *Not Sure* explained that they would like to wait and see the situation in Myanmar before deciding whether or not to return, indicating a close link between *Not Sure* and *Return to Myanmar*.
- On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, a majority of the participating families do not have a clear location in mind. Some participants said they would go to a group return site identified by their leadership, while a smaller proportion would return to the places of origin of their head of family.
- The top main concerns of those considering returning to Myanmar are a lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, a lack of confidence in the peace process, the potential presence of land mines, a lack of documentation, and a lack of infrastructure.
- Most of the participating families indicated that they have neither informal nor formal land entitlements in Myanmar.

Occupation, future livelihoods and additional skills, desired support, and concerns

- The top five past and/or present occupations held by the participants are agriculture, livestock/animal husbandry, general wage labour, education and skill provision, and business and trading.
- About 66% of the participants have received skills training while living in the shelters. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of agriculture, livestock/animal husbandry, garment production and weaving, education and skill provision, and health care. Agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry are the main areas where skills training received correspond highly to desired future livelihood.
- The participants were asked to list future livelihoods desired in the context of living in a third country, Thailand, and Myanmar.
- **Similar choices across all three contexts are agriculture, livestock/animal husbandry, general wage labour, business and trading, and health care, most of which can be linked to the participants' past occupations.**
- Notably, general wage labour tends to be a more popular choice in the context of livelihoods in a third country while agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry are more popular in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar. These choices reflect the participants' perceptions of possibilities in each context: while they wish to pursue traditional lifestyles in Thailand and Myanmar, they are willing to undertake any general work available in a third country.

- **Across all three contexts, access to land and housing, basic health services, employment, and basic education service appear to be key areas of support desired by the participating families.** For those choosing to live in a third country or Thailand, language assistance is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in these two contexts, and their current lack of access to land.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although the specific characteristics of the population in each temporary shelter lend to preferences and sentiments which differ from shelter to shelter, certain commonalities are echoed by the majority of the over 100,000 displaced people across the nine temporary shelters. However, the MFLF believes that certain sentiments expressed by the participants are their opinions at the time of the survey and are likely to change as circumstances change. **Therefore, rather than focusing on their indication of preferences on where they wish to live beyond the temporary shelter, the MFLF sees the importance looking closely at the desires and concerns voiced by the displaced people which are fundamental to their well-being across all contexts. Sharing of this information with all concerned stakeholders will help to prepare for the future of the displaced people according to their needs and wishes.** Based on these assessments, some recommendations include:

Addressing Basic Human Needs

No matter where they may wish to live in the future, immediate priorities identified by the displaced people in restarting their lives beyond the temporary shelter are basic needs including housing, access to food sources, health, education, and employment, coupled with the reassurance of peace, security, and freedom of movement. These elements are the basic preconditions that need to be

guaranteed before the displaced people can be confident in attempting a life beyond the shelter. Apart from the other fundamental concerns relevant in all contexts, the displaced people need to be reassured of an atmosphere of peace and security in Myanmar in order for them to consider eventual return. Access to land and availability of proper documentation as Myanmar citizens would also contribute to their sense of security and belonging. Given these needs and concerns, repatriation timing is very important and repatriation should only take place once the conditions are right and the people are ready.

Building Confidence and Providing Accurate Information

Many of the displaced people have had negative recollections of life in Myanmar and been constantly exposed to unfavourable media coverage about Myanmar. Therefore, reassurance from the Myanmar Government on directions and policies towards the return of the displaced people is important to help build the confidence of the displaced population. In addition, UNHCR's role in facilitating exchanges of visits and a welcoming information-sharing atmosphere is crucial in helping to correctly inform the displaced people. Visits of representatives from the shelters to Myanmar to meet government officials and community members in possible areas of return and at the appropriate time would be useful in building the trust of the displaced people as they would be able to hear and see firsthand from the relevant people.

Livelihood Preparation - Skills Training

Additional skills training in agriculture and livestock would be useful to equip the people with the necessary skills to ensure their food security in the first two years after shelter life. In addition to training, support in start-up capital such as seeds, basic agricultural equipment and tools, and livestock would help the people start up their lives in those most challenging first years.



UNHCR requested the agreement and support of the Royal Thai Government to conduct a refugee profiling exercise (known as the refugee survey). The purpose of the survey is to strengthen the availability and subsequent analysis of information on the registered and unregistered refugee population residing in the nine Temporary Shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border. Subsequently, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation was invited to undertake an initial research in 2012 and then - at the request of the refugee leadership - to conduct a pilot survey in Mae La Temporary Shelter in May-June 2013. Based on demographics (age, gender, ethnicity, etc.), health, education, livelihood and other social profiles, the information will help the humanitarian community identify refugees' strengths and their vulnerability differences, and analyse context-specific factors related to their past, present and future lives. Conducting such an analysis will help identify and support all possible humanitarian actions and advocate on refugees' behalf for solutions to their protracted displacement.



Temporary Shelters

Mae La

Umpiem

Nupo

Mae Ra Ma Luang

Mae La Oon

Ban Mae Surin

Ban Mai Nai Soi

Tham Hin

Ban Don Yang

Introduction

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) requested the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) to assist in implementing the 'Profiling Project of Temporary Shelters along the Thai-Myanmar Border' surveying the displaced persons from Myanmar in regard to their past and present demographic, social and livelihoods profiles, and also to learn of their aspirations for future lives beyond life in a temporary shelter.

Background

Displaced persons from Myanmar started to arrive in Thailand as early as 1984 to flee fighting. They are currently sheltered in nine government administered temporary shelters along the border with Myanmar in the provinces of Tak, Mae Hong Son, Ratchaburi, and Kanchanaburi and provided with humanitarian assistance by international organizations, NGOs and CBOs with funding support from the international community.

Developments in Myanmar began to show positive progress following from the general elections in November 2010, with the Government announcing important political and economic reforms and the public statements that peace and national reconciliation were policy priorities, along with the signing of ceasefire agreements with the major ethnic groups. The Government of Myanmar and the ceasefire groups have together prioritized the eventual safe and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and displaced persons across the Thai border as a key part of the process leading to national reconciliation. However, the planning process towards repatriation

of displaced people back to their home country is a critical and often complicated step, which requires proper understanding and planning so that the transition into and continual development of improved and dignified livelihoods for returning refugees can be ensured. Key to the success of the process is the availability of accurate information based on a thorough understanding and assessment of the people's needs and on-the-ground realities. Therefore, the UNHCR has engaged the MFLF, a neutral credible party well-experienced in community-based assessments and development projects, as a partner to assist on the profiling mission in order to document the situation and desires of the displaced people.

The key objective of the profiling exercise is to obtain accurate information and correctly understand the demographics and livelihood preferences of the displaced people within the shelters in order to serve as a basis in helping plan their futures beyond temporary shelter life based upon their wishes and real needs. The summary data produced from this exercise will be shared with UNHCR, governments, leadership of the displaced people, donors, NGOs, and

all those concerned in assisting the displaced people so that they can help design appropriate policies and programmes on capacity building/vocational training and longer-term livelihood development for the displaced people. In addition, the summary information would be shared back to the displaced people themselves so that they are of the same understanding and can continue to be at the helm of determining their own futures.

From 16 – 18 January 2013, representatives from nine temporary shelters, MFLF, UNHCR, Karen Refugee Committee (KRC), Karenni Refugee Committee (KNRC), community-based organizations (CBOs), and the Thai Government gathered in Doi Tung, Chiang Rai to align understanding and obtain agreement from all relevant parties on the profiling exercise. The leadership of the KRC and KNRC and all the nine temporary shelters gave consensus on the profiling project and identified Mae La temporary shelter as the pilot site for the survey. They believed that given Mae La's size and complexity, if Mae La could be successfully completed, the remaining shelters would be effectively tackled. From the profiling exercise piloted in Mae La from June – July 2013, important lessons were generated and applied in adapting and improving the survey process in the other temporary shelters. Displaced people from Umpiem, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin, Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, and Nupo temporary shelters were surveyed on a voluntary basis over eight months from December 2013 – June 2014.

Process

The profiling project emphasized a consensual, participatory, and voluntary process and was carried out with full consent from all the key parties concerned – including the Thai and Myanmar Governments, temporary shelter operators and residents, and other relevant stakeholders. Survey participation was on a completely voluntary basis, and those who did not

wish to participate were entirely free to opt out. It was also stressed that the survey would be conducted confidentially and the personal details of the participants from the survey would be kept private. Only summary information for the entire shelter would be shared externally. In addition, the survey was non-binding – where participants were not obligated to any of the answers given and, in the same way, there was no guarantee that the preference expressed would be attained. Besides the principles mentioned above, the following process has been implemented to ensure successful survey in the shelters.

Questionnaire design: The questionnaire was developed through many rounds of consultations with the key stakeholders and the affected population who were engaged in designing the question-and-answer choices. The questionnaire was further revised after the profiling exercise piloted in Mae La.

The final design divided the questionnaire into four main sections:

1. *Dream drawing.* As pictures speak a universal language, a blank page was provided in the questionnaire and colour pencils were distributed to the families to draw their desired livelihood prior to being interviewed. Drawing the picture of their future together as a family was also a mechanism to encourage all the family members to think, discuss, and plan their future together, as the survey's intention



was to capture the entire family's interest. If different family members had different ideas regarding where they wished to settle beyond their temporary shelter life, they were allowed to draw separate drawings and answer the survey separately. Therefore, a physical household could comprise not only one but two or more families expressing different preferences on solutions to shelter life. The dream drawing also allowed the interviewers to cross check between the content of the drawing and the answers given in the survey in order to verify that the answers were well thought out.

2. *Demographic information of all members (age, gender, ethnicity, education, etc.).*

3. *Present occupations and skills as well as occupations and skills desired in the future.* This section was answered by members aged over 15 years only.

4. *Livelihood support needed, areas of concern, and preferences on life beyond the temporary shelter.* This section was asked to the entire family to respond together.

Consultations with and support from KRC, KNRC, camp committees, and section committees: The MFLF and UNHCR held several rounds of consultations with the KRC, KNRC, camp and section committees to align objectives and received their full commitment to help foster understanding within the community about the profiling exercise. The presence and cooperation of the leadership of the displaced people helped to reassure the community of the benefits of the profiling exercise and allay any fears.

Extensive communication campaign: Before the start of the survey, the MFLF together with UNHCR representatives conducted mass information sessions in all of the sections of the shelter, inviting representatives of all households in each section

to attend. These sessions served to ensure that correct information was directly and accurately communicated to each household to counter any false rumours they may have been exposed to. The sessions explained the objectives of the profiling exercise, introduced the survey form and procedure, and addressed the people's queries and concerns, encouraging all residents to participate once they felt comfortable. The joint presence of UNHCR and MFLF at these campaigns helped to reassure the community of the project being an initiative of the UNHCR, the mandated refugee protection agency. In addition, communication materials (leaflets and posters in Burmese, Karen, and Karenni languages) were widely distributed to help create awareness and understanding amongst the community.



Mapping of households: With the support of the section committees, the MFLF mapping team mapped out all the households in the shelters. The maps served an important tool that allowed for systematic implementation of the survey and ensured that no households were missed in the profiling exercise.



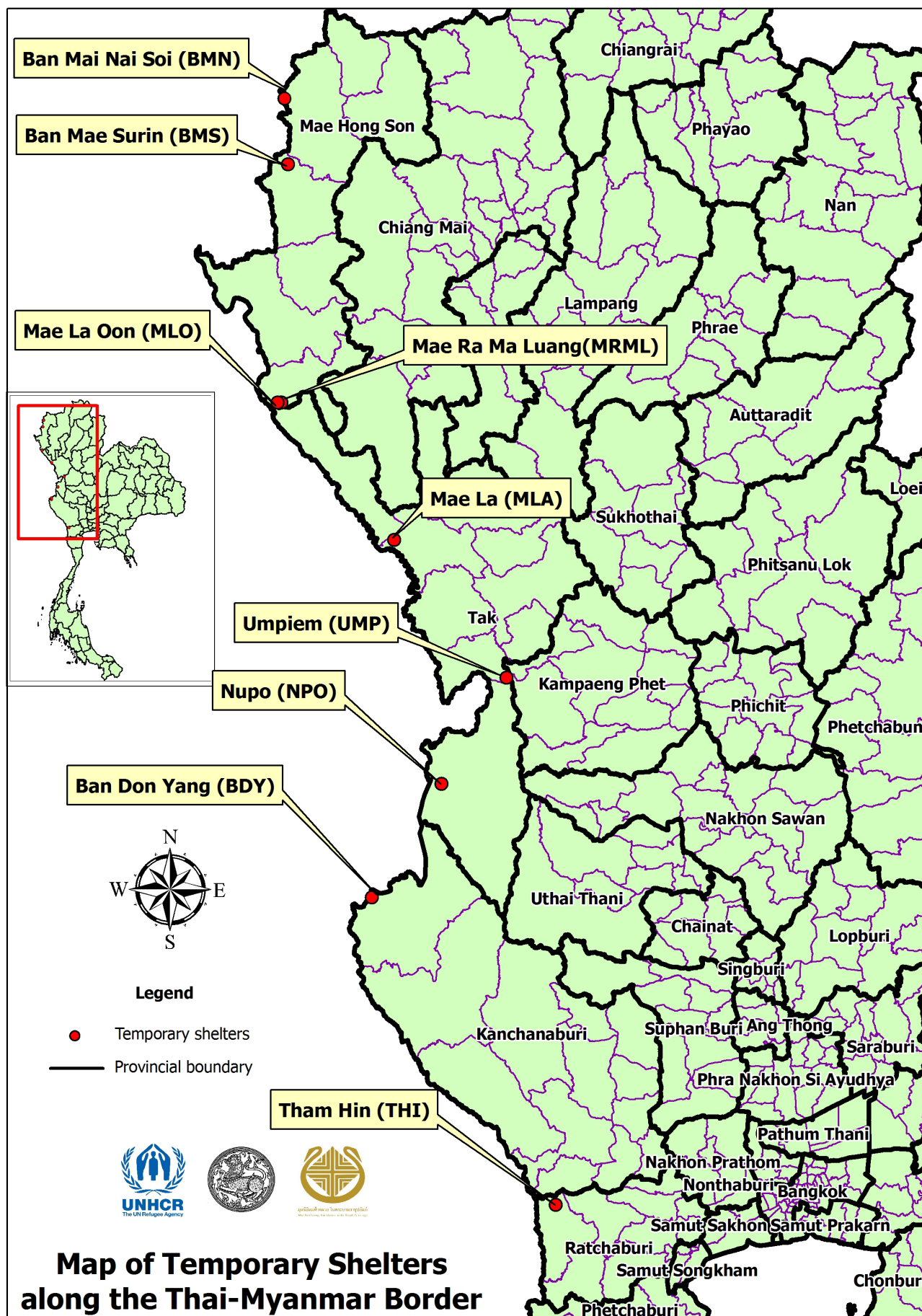
Training of volunteers who were temporary shelter residents to conduct the survey: The survey process was conducted by volunteers who were fellow temporary shelter residents, trained by the MFLF to interview the participants and accurately capture the data on tablet computers. In addition, MFLF brought along former volunteers from previous shelters surveyed who had proven outstanding performance and commitment during their survey to help as assistant trainers in training new volunteers and throughout the survey implementation process. This was very useful in connecting with the new volunteers and residents in the shelters, sharing experiences and best practices from previously surveyed shelters, overcoming language barriers, and delivering content relevant to the context of fellow displaced people.



Survey implementation: In each shelter, after one week of training, the volunteers would conduct the survey in each and every household that had expressed interest in participating. The volunteers made appointments with the families one day in advance to make sure that all members of the family were present on the day of the actual survey. On average, one volunteer surveyed six families per day, allowing them to spend time talking to the families and to try to capture their thinking accurately. The data collected in the tablet computers were then re-checked by the MFLF trainer team to ensure data completeness.



Map of temporary shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border



Summary of Shelter Demographics

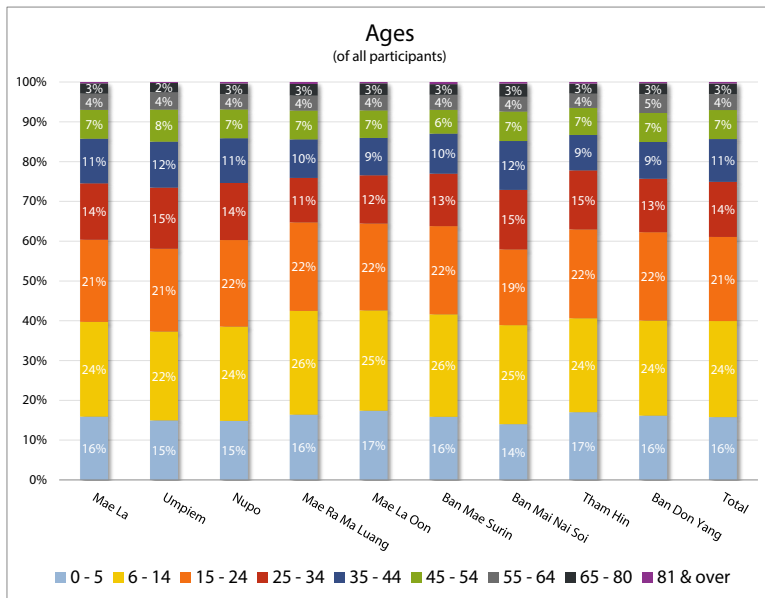
Participation

From the total of 22,689 households in the nine shelters with residents present at the time of the survey, 20,797 households or 92% voluntarily participated. A single household in some cases comprised more than one family as the household members wished to have separate futures and so were interviewed as separate families and documented on separate forms. Therefore, there were a total of 22,560 families comprising 109,992 individuals who voluntarily participated in the survey.

As the shelter residents better understood the objectives of the profiling exercise and gained trust in the process, the participation rate increased from 80% in Mae La to 96% in Umpiem, and nearly 100% in the rest of the shelters.

For those who chose not to participate, many cited their imminent departure from the shelters or were certain of their resettlement situations. Others stated they had already participated in the survey through families jointly residing in other households, and a few individuals had communication limitations due to mental disabilities.

	Mae La	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Total households with residents	8,096	2,888	2,431	2,341	2,070	576	2,382	1,270	635	22,689
Participating households	6,505	2,777	2,416	2,315	2,046	574	2,277	1,256	631	20,797
% of total households who participated	80%	96%	99%	99%	99%	99%	96%	99%	99%	92%
Participating families	7,015	3,185	2,894	2,361	2,139	582	2,353	1,354	677	22,560
Participating individuals	36,900	14,122	11,985	12,746	11,220	2,718	10,259	6,875	3,167	109,992



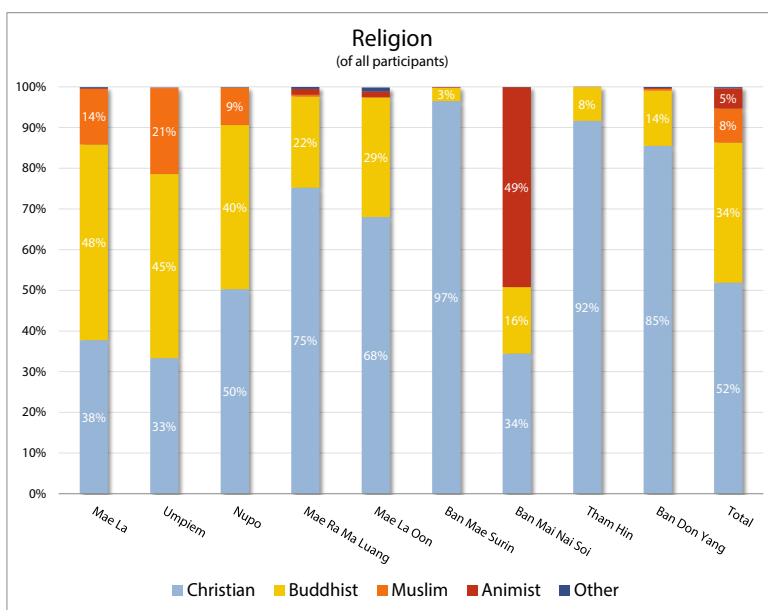
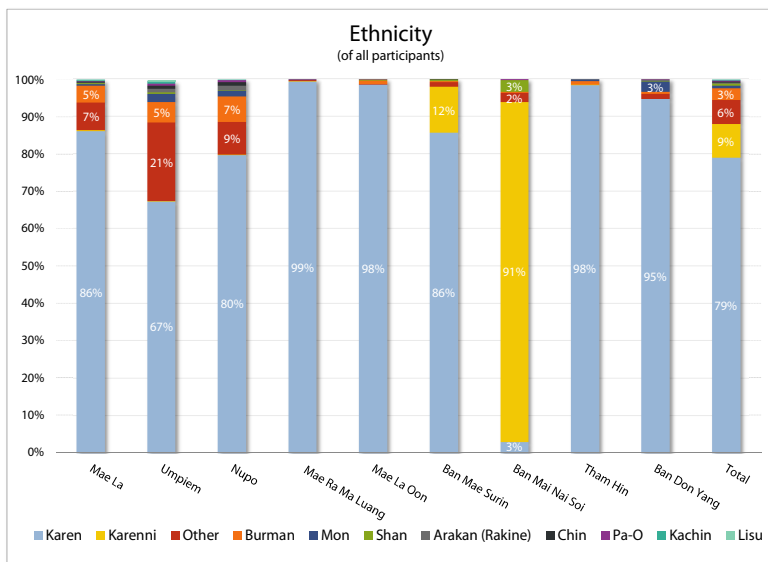
Age and Gender

There is a high number of youth and children, and a low number of the elderly living in the shelters. Approximately 40% of the participants are younger than 15 years old. Those aged between 15 and 54 account for 53% of respondents. The remaining 7% are 55 years old and over. Such a pattern is consistent in all shelters.

Across all the shelters, there is almost 1:1 female to male ratio give or take a few minor variations.

Ethnicity

The majority of the shelter residents identify as ethnic Karen, constituting 79% overall. The percentages are exceptionally high in mostly those shelters along the border of Kayin and Tanintharyi states in Myanmar: Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Tham Hin, and Ban Don Yang where over 94% of the participants are ethnic Karen. Having a lower percentage of Karen population, Mae La, Umpiem, and Nupo shelters include a certain proportion of population who selected Others and wrote in descriptions such as Myanmar Muslim, Karen Muslim, etc. to define themselves as they preferred, beyond the commonly recognized ethnicities.¹ Ban Mai Nai Soi, the most northern-located shelter, has a unique ethnic composition where 91% of the surveyed population are Karenni.



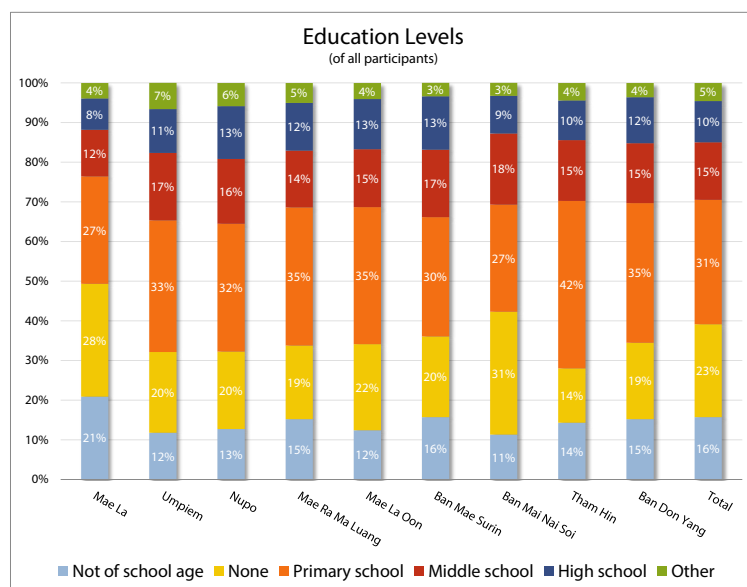
Religion

Approximately half of the respondents are Christians, 35% Buddhists, 8% Muslims, and 5% Animists. Christians are more predominant in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Ban Mae Surin, Tham Hin, and Ban Don Yang. Meanwhile, a more equal split between Christians and Buddhists is apparent in Mae La, Umpiem, and Nupo. Residents of the Ban Mai Nai Soi shelter are exceptional as almost half of the participants are Animists.

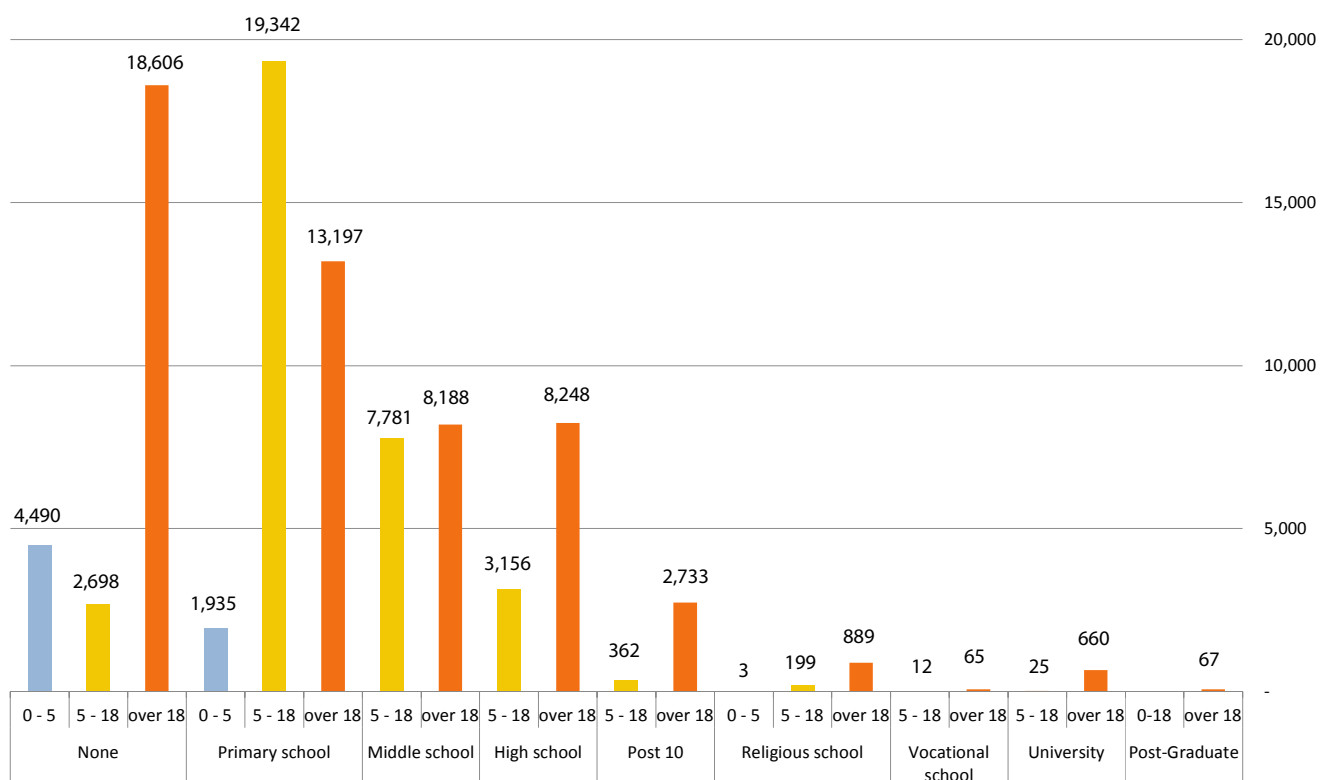
¹ Upon the request of the Muslim community in Umpiem, the survey question on ethnicity was slightly revised to allow participants to specify their own ethnicity after selecting 'other' as some insisted on identifying themselves as Myanmar-Muslim, Karen Muslim etc. The survey does not indicate that these self-described ethnicities are officially recognized but allows individuals to define themselves as they wish.

Education

Slightly over 70% of the participants have not received any form of formal education, are not of school age, or have attended primary school as the highest level of education completed. Only about 10% have attended high school. This trend is reflected in each of the individual shelters.



Education Levels by Age

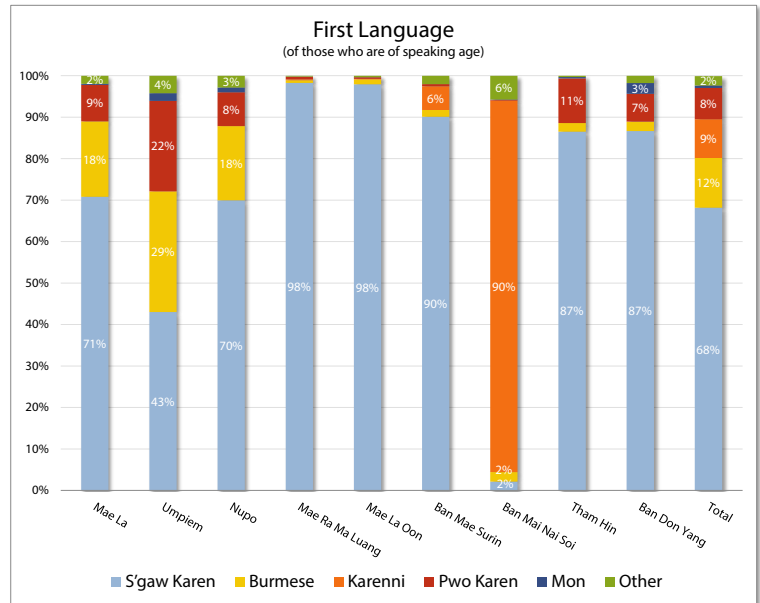


Around 30% of the participants are over 18 years old, but have no education or, at most, have a primary school education.

Language

With exception of Ban Mai Nai Soi where 90% of the population use Karenni as their first language, the most widely spoken language across all shelters is S'gaw Karen with as many as 68% of the population identifying as such. Burmese is the second most popular language, especially in Mae La, Umpiem, and Nupo.

About one-third of the participants indicated that they speak a second language, most notably Burmese, S'gaw Karen, Pwo Karen, Thai, and English.



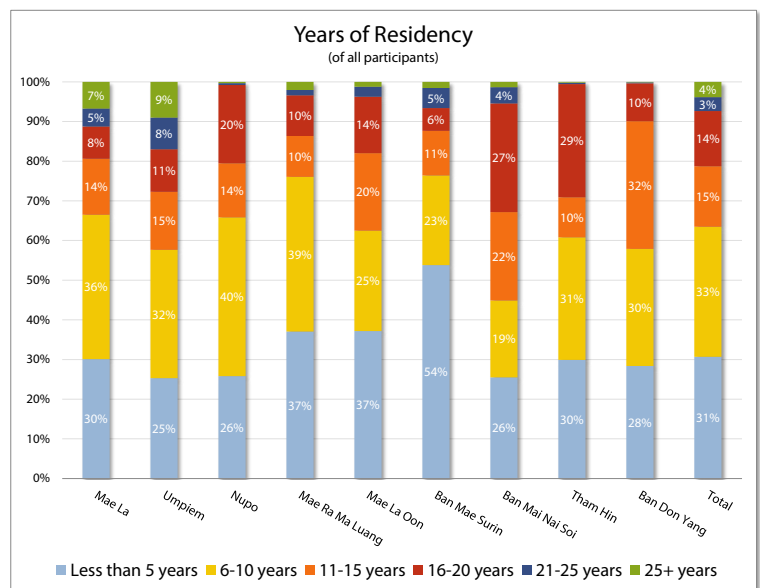
Persons with Specific Needs

Of all participants, 7,611 indicated that they were disabled or vulnerable. Most frequently cited disabilities or vulnerabilities are chronic illness, physical disability, elderly or mental disability. Support desired from these respondents include health facilities, support from family members or housing preparation.

Years of residency

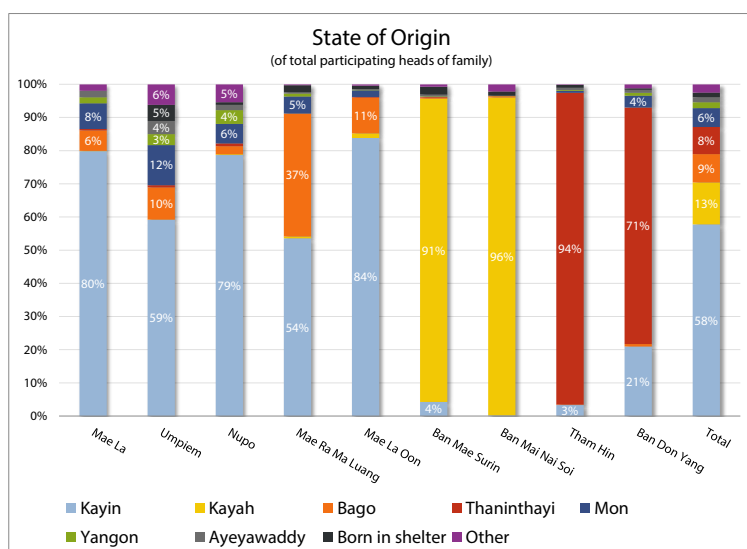
Approximately 64% of the participants have lived in the shelter for less than a decade. While almost 30% have lived in the shelter between 11 and 20 years, only 7% have lived in the shelter over 20 years. Although most shelters follow this trend, Ban Mae Surin exhibits a different trend where up to 54% have lived in the shelter for fewer than five years.

For all of the shelters, about 28% of the participants were born in Thailand. Ban Mai Nai Soi had the most at 38%, and Ban Mae Surin had the least of their residents being born in the shelter at 23%.



Places of origin

There is a direct relationship between the places of origin and the temporary shelter where they currently reside. Many displaced people left their places of origin for the nearest shelter across the border. The majority of the participants in Mae La, Umpiem, Nupo, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon originated from Kayin state while an overwhelming majority of participants in Ban Mae Surin and Ban Mai Nai Soi are from Kayah state. Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang are made up of people from Thanintharyi state.



Townships of Origin of Heads of Family of Survey Respondents (top five townships in top five states of origin)

States and townships		Mae La	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total	% per state
Kayin (13,044 heads of family)	Hlaingbwe	3,053	509	34	40	13	2	0	4	4	3,659	28%
	Hpapun	521	42	13	947	1,584	12	0	1	2	3,122	24%
	Hpa-An	1,261	435	49	182	152	3	4	33	12	2,131	16%
	Kawkareik	429	653	692	3	5	0	0	2	6	1,790	14%
	Kyainseikgyi	34	107	1,475	10	22	0	0	3	118	1,769	14%
Kayah (2,848 heads of family)	Shadaw	0	0	0	0	1	10	1,367	0	0	1,378	48%
	Hpasawng	3	1	0	9	15	390	31	0	0	449	16%
	Loikaw	4	0	5	4	8	14	314	0	0	349	12%
	Demoso	1	0	2	0	3	18	289	0	0	313	11%
	Hpruso	0	0	0	0	0	83	195	0	0	278	10%
Thanintharyi (1,838 heads of family)	Dawei	9	5	7	0	0	0	0	699	243	963	52%
	Thanintharyi	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	219	70	295	16%
	Myeik	2	4	8	0	1	0	0	193	70	278	15%
	Palaw	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	111	30	156	8%
	Thayetchaung	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	35	15	54	3%
Bago (1,932 heads of family)	Kyaukkyi	137	118	7	82	66	0	0	0	0	410	21%
	Taungoo	71	35	6	251	25	2	2	0	1	393	20%
	Htantabin	41	12	2	304	15	0	1	0	1	376	19%
	Nyaunglebin	52	24	7	173	61	0	1	1	2	321	17%
	Shwegyin	40	29	2	32	51	0	0	0	0	154	8%
Mon (1,292 heads of family)	Bilin	317	44	26	71	29	0	0	2	0	489	38%
	Thaton	83	100	25	47	9	0	0	2	1	267	21%
	Mawlamyine	43	76	32	0	1	0	0	0	2	154	12%
	Ye	10	44	29	0	0	0	0	1	10	94	7%
	Paung	17	47	17	0	2	0	0	0	1	84	7%

Map of Townships and States of Origin in Myanmar

MIMU



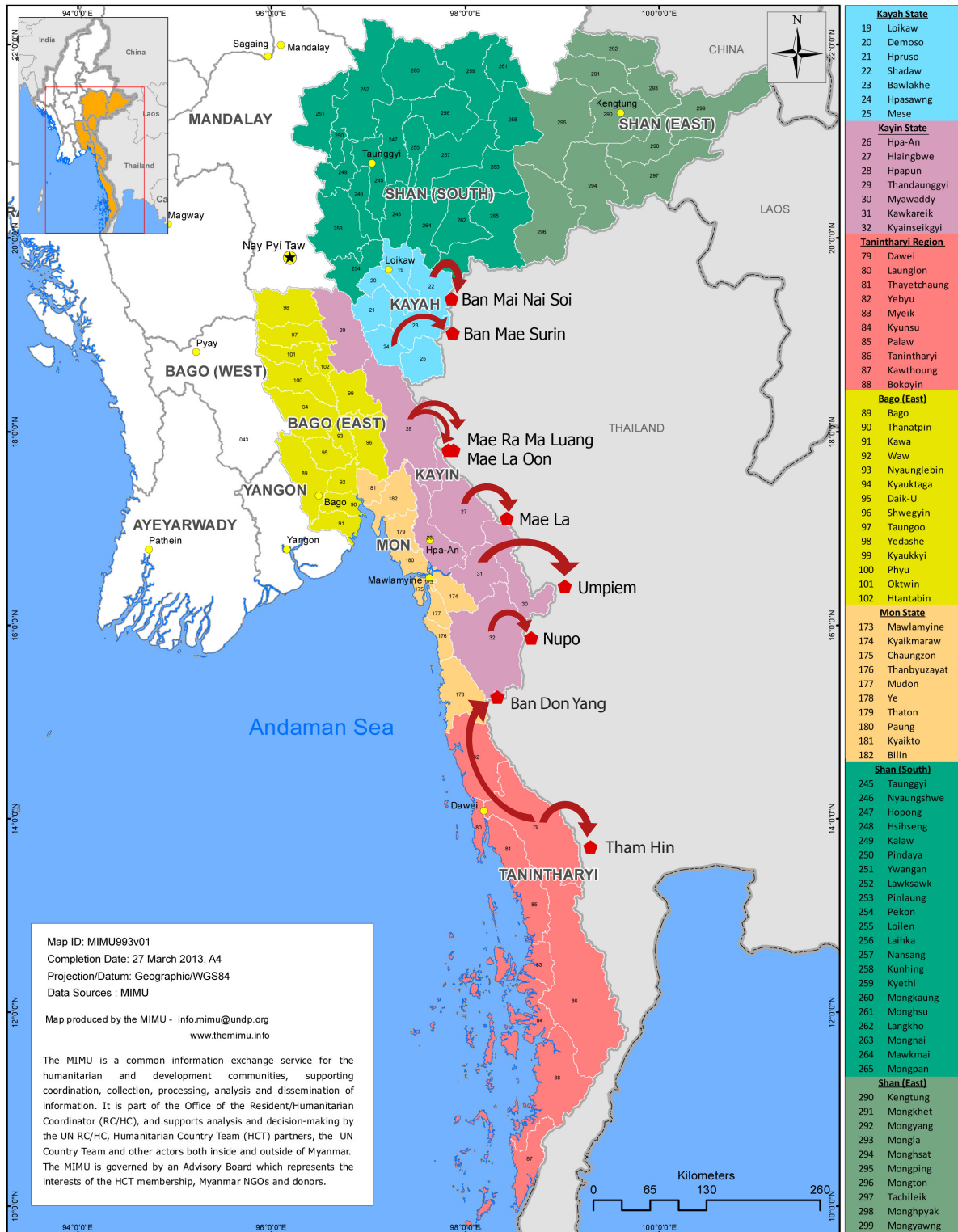
Myanmar Information Management Unit

South East States/Regions and Townships


 Schweizer Eidgenossenschaft
 Confédération suisse
 Confederaziun svizra
 Confederaziun svizra


Embassy of Switzerland in Myanmar

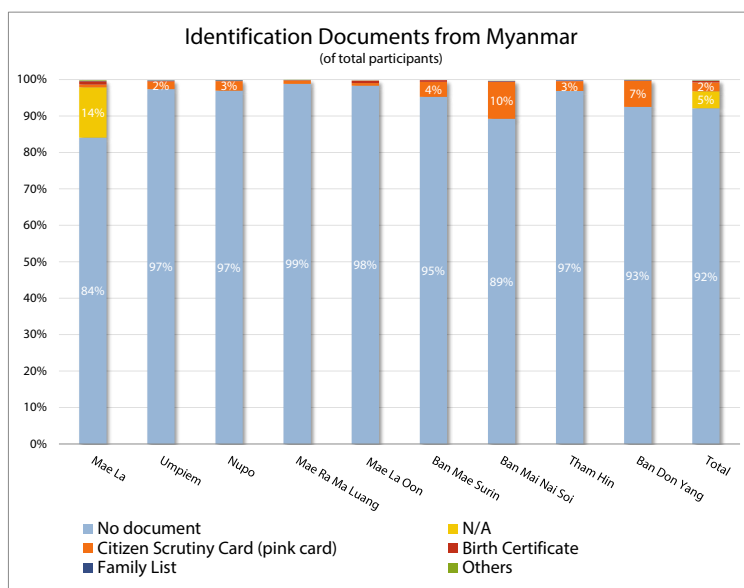
Humanitarian Aid



Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

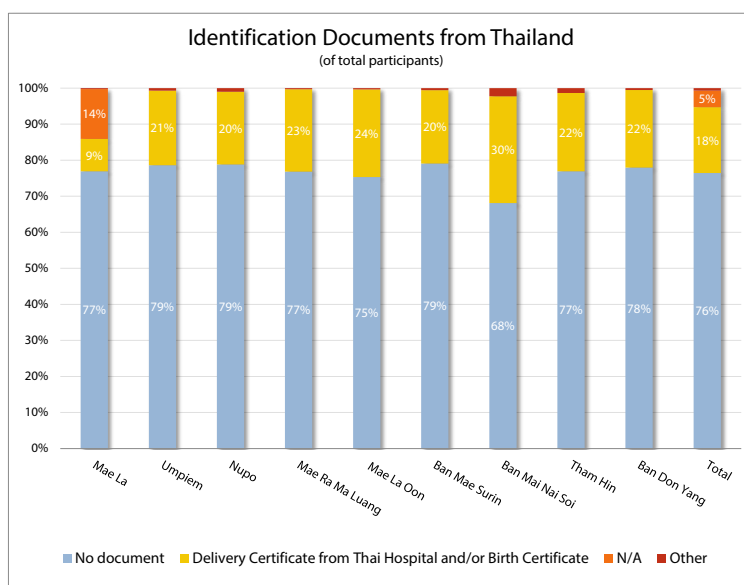
Identification documentation from Myanmar

Almost all survey participants do not have any identification documents from the Myanmar Government.



Identification documentation from Thailand

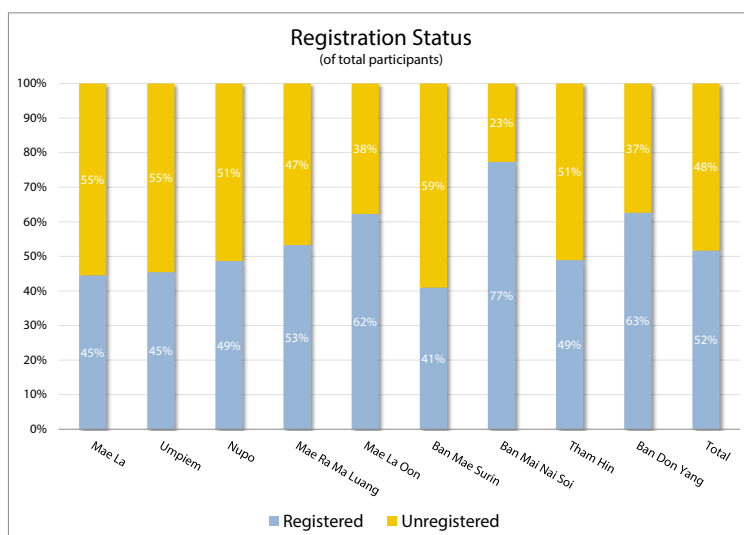
A majority of the participants do not have identification documents from the Thai Government. Only about 18% have delivery certificates from Thai hospitals and/or birth certificates.



Registration

The overall Ministry of Interior/UNHCR registration status of the participants is close to a 50/50 split: 56,836 people are registered and 53,156 are not.

Shelters with significantly more registered than unregistered participants are Ban Mai Nai Soi (77% registered/23% unregistered); Ban Don Yang (63% registered/37% unregistered); and Mae La Oon (62% registered/38% unregistered).



Resettlement

Resettlement status

Remarks: In the Mae La pilot survey, only those who expressed the desire to settle in a third country resettlement were required to respond to the follow-up questions on resettlement, whereas in all other shelters, all participants were asked the questions. Therefore, the percentage of Mae La presented reflects only the responses of those who were already considering resettlement.

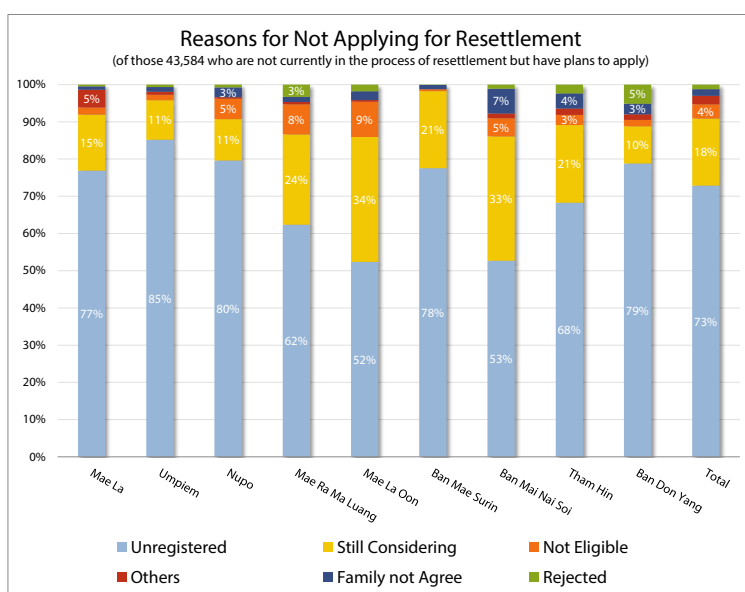
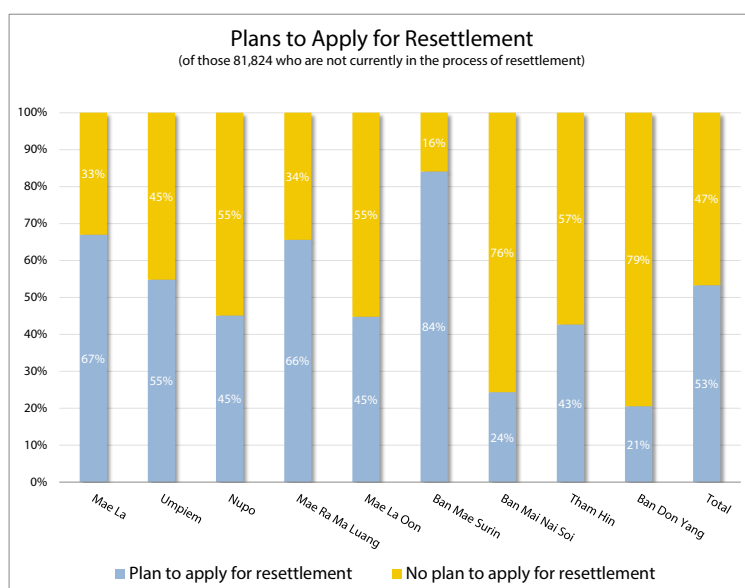
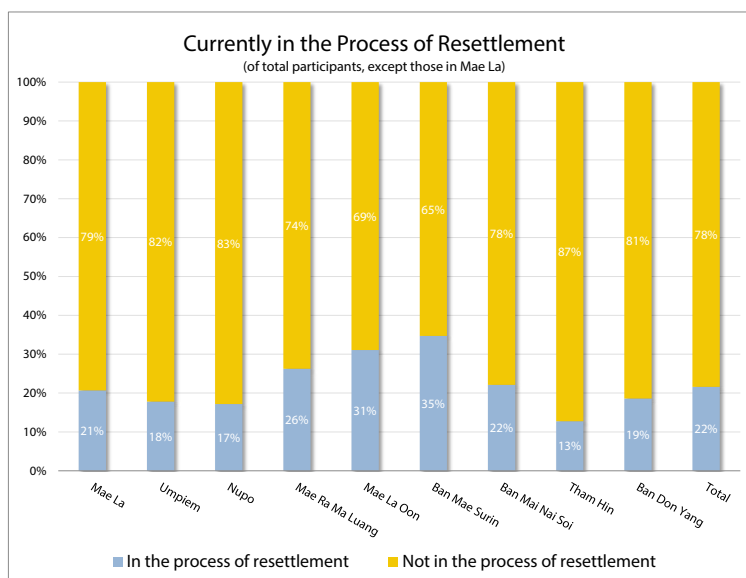
Only 22% or 22,539 individuals have applied for resettlement across all shelters. This overall percentage is reflected in most shelters except Mae La Oon and Ban Mae Surin where over 30% have applied for resettlement. Tham Hin is quite low by contrast at 13%. In total, 81,824 individuals said they have not applied for resettlement.

Preference for resettlement

Of those 81,824 individuals who have not applied for resettlement, over half of the participants, who are not in the application process, plan to apply for resettlement in the future. However, the trend varies across different shelters; Mae La, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Ban Mae Surin have a relatively higher percentage of participants planning to apply for resettlement, while in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Don Yang, over 75% of the participants have no plans for resettlement.

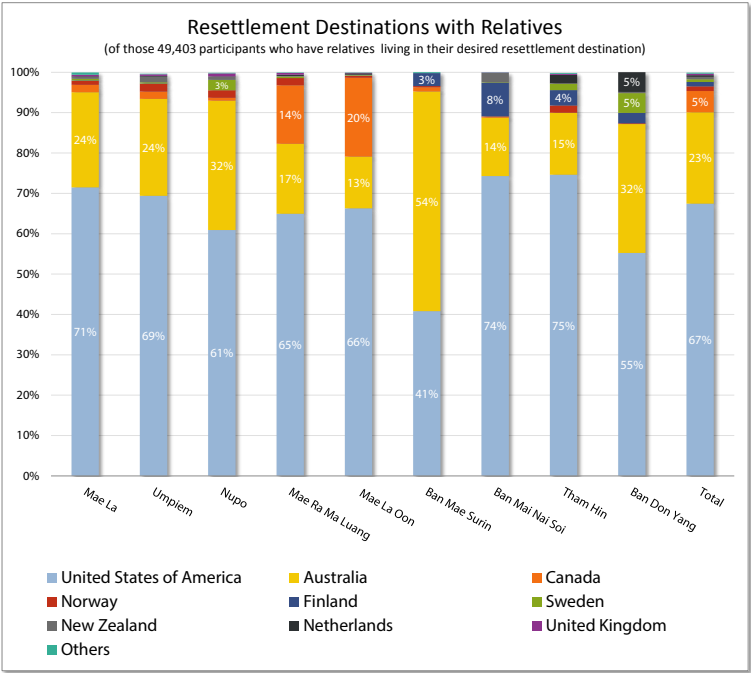
Reasons for not applying for resettlement

Of the 43,584 people who have not applied for resettlement but wish to do so, about 73% mentioned that the reason they have not yet applied is because they are unregistered and are, therefore, not eligible to apply. Meanwhile, 18% stated that they are still considering the option and are discussing it with their family members.



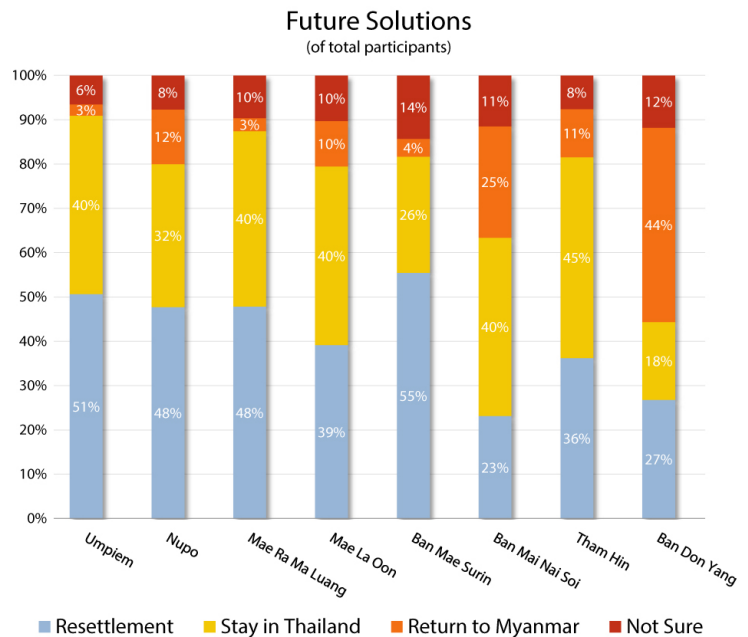
Desired resettlement destinations

Of those who are already in the resettlement process and those who have plans to apply for resettlement but have not done so, 49,409 people (75%) have relatives already living in these countries. Family reunion appears to be one of the most common pull factors for third country resettlement. Among these 49,409 people, 67% specified that they would like to resettle to the United States of America, followed by Australia at 23%, and Canada at 5%.



Future Solutions

This part of the questionnaire was to gauge where families would like to settle beyond temporary shelter life. In the pilot survey of Mae La, respondents were asked to only rank the first two preferences from the choices *Stay in Thailand*, *Resettlement*, or *Return to Myanmar*. Answering a third preference was optional. In Mae La, the large majority of the respondents opted for *Resettlement* over *Stay in Thailand* as a future preference while a small number indicated *Return to Myanmar* as a first, second or third preference.¹ To better capture the thinking of the participants and allow them more flexibility in answering in order to ease their concerns that they are being pressed to make any decisions, this question was revisited and restructured for the other eight shelters. The participating families were requested to answer either one or two options from the following choices: *Resettlement*, *Stay in Thailand*, *Return to Myanmar*, or *Not Sure*.



In most shelters, with the exceptions of Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Don Yang, most respondents chose *Resettlement* and *Stay in Thailand*, with varying percentages according to shelter. However, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Don Yang exhibited a relatively higher percentage of participants wishing to return to Myanmar at 25% and 44% respectively. In any case, the indication of preferences on solution to temporary shelter life may simply be a reflection of the mood in the shelters and the prevailing circumstances at the time the survey was being conducted, rather than an indication of long-term

decisions. Many seemed hesitant to indicate *Return to Myanmar*, some elaborating that they are still waiting to see the developments in Myanmar. In addition, although some families' dream drawings illustrated lifestyles in Myanmar, the choices they indicated through the survey were *Resettlement* and *Stay in Thailand* as they were still unsure about the situation in Myanmar. On the other hand, several drawings displayed lives in two countries, in some instances a Western country and Thailand, and the families explained that if they were unable to resettle as they were unregistered, they would like to stay in Thailand or anywhere where they would be allowed to live peacefully.



¹ Due to the fact that Mae La was the first site for the profiling exercise and given the prevailing climate of anxiety and wariness of the community at the time of the survey, results from Mae La may have been shaped by these sentiments and therefore need to be understood bearing in mind this context. As the survey was rolled out in the remaining eight shelters and trust was increasingly gained, the displaced people were more open in their answers.

Families who chose *Resettlement* seemed to be primarily concerned with family reunification and opportunity for a better life, both in terms of education for their children and their employment. Some of them also seem to have gone through highly traumatic past events in Myanmar and distrust that the situation will improve. Others indicated that they are unsatisfied with the lack of freedom of movement and limited opportunities in Thailand, all of which drive them towards wishing to resettle in a third country.

Families hoping to *Stay in Thailand* seem to be satisfied with the safety and familiarity of the lifestyle in Thailand. Some of those who have lived in Thailand for a long time even stated that they feel a sense of attachment and belonging to Thailand more than their place of origin. Furthermore, Thailand serves as safe location close to Myanmar for those who wish to return home, but are still uncertain about the situation in Myanmar. Indeed, many families who answered *Not Sure* indicated that they would like to wait and see the situation in Myanmar before deciding whether or not to return. Therefore, we may be able to also draw a close link between *Not Sure* and *Return to Myanmar*.

Lastly, families who expressed a desire to return to Myanmar explained that even after their historic trauma, they still perceive Myanmar as their homeland, the place in which they truly belong and where they can have real freedom as a legitimate citizen. However, every family emphasized that regardless of how much they wish to return, they will only do so when they see for certain that Myanmar is safe and peaceful.



Return to Myanmar

Preferred place of return

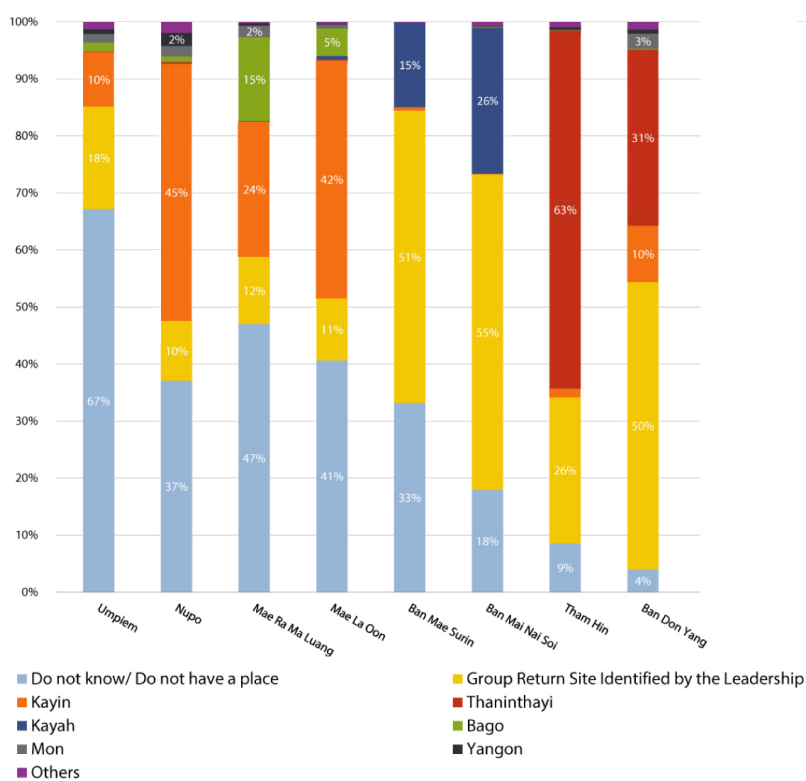
Remarks: The pilot questionnaire used in Mae La posed this question to only the participating families who stated their desire to return to Myanmar, while the survey in the other shelters posed this question to all participants. Therefore, the percentage of Mae La presented reflects the thought of only those who consider returning to Myanmar.

In Mae La, over half of the families identified that they would return to Kayin State, which is the place of origin of the head of family; 29% stated that they did not have a place in mind.

In the other eight shelters, approximately 38% of the participants do not have a place of return in Myanmar in mind. Meanwhile, another 23% would opt to go to a group return site identified by the leadership (wherever their temporary shelter leadership or Karen/Karenni leaders identify for them to return together with their community members), followed by 21% who prefer to return to Kayin, 7% to Thanintharyi, and 5% to Kayah, mostly because these are the head of family's state

of origin. The choice to go to a group return site identified by the leadership is exceptionally high in Ban Mae Surin and Ban Mai Nai Soi (over 50%). From the interviews with Karenni families, the Karennis seem to accord much importance to leadership and the Karenni community. A few Karenni interviewees said that they have survived times of danger and difficulty partly because of the support from their leadership and, therefore, continue to have much faith in, and would follow, their leadership's decision-making.

Preferred Place of Return



Townships of Return of Families (top five townships of top three preferred states of return)

States and townships		Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	% per State
Kayin (3,238 families)	Hpapun	5	5	412	796	3	0	2	2	38%
	Kyainseikgyi	12	894	4	6	0	0	2	52	30%
	Kawkareik	60	361	2	2	0	0	0	3	13%
	Hpa-An	59	21	97	79	0	3	12	7	9%
	Hlaingbwe	47	12	6	6	1	0	2	3	3%
Thaninthayi (1,071 families)	Dawei	0	4	0	0	0	0	482	107	55%
	Thanintharyi	0	0	0	1	0	0	136	24	15%
	Myeik	0	1	0	0	0	0	123	36	15%
	Palaw	0	2	0	0	0	0	79	5	8%
	Thayetchaung	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	8	3%
Kayah (708 families)	Shadaw	0	0	0	0	5	361	0	0	52%
	Loikaw	0	1	0	5	2	103	0	0	16%
	Hpasawng	0	0	2	7	64	9	0	0	12%
	Demoso	0	1	0	1	7	60	0	0	10%
	Hpruso	0	0	0	0	5	47	0	0	7%

Map of Townships and States of Return in Myanmar

MIMU



Myanmar Information Management Unit

South East States/Regions and Townships

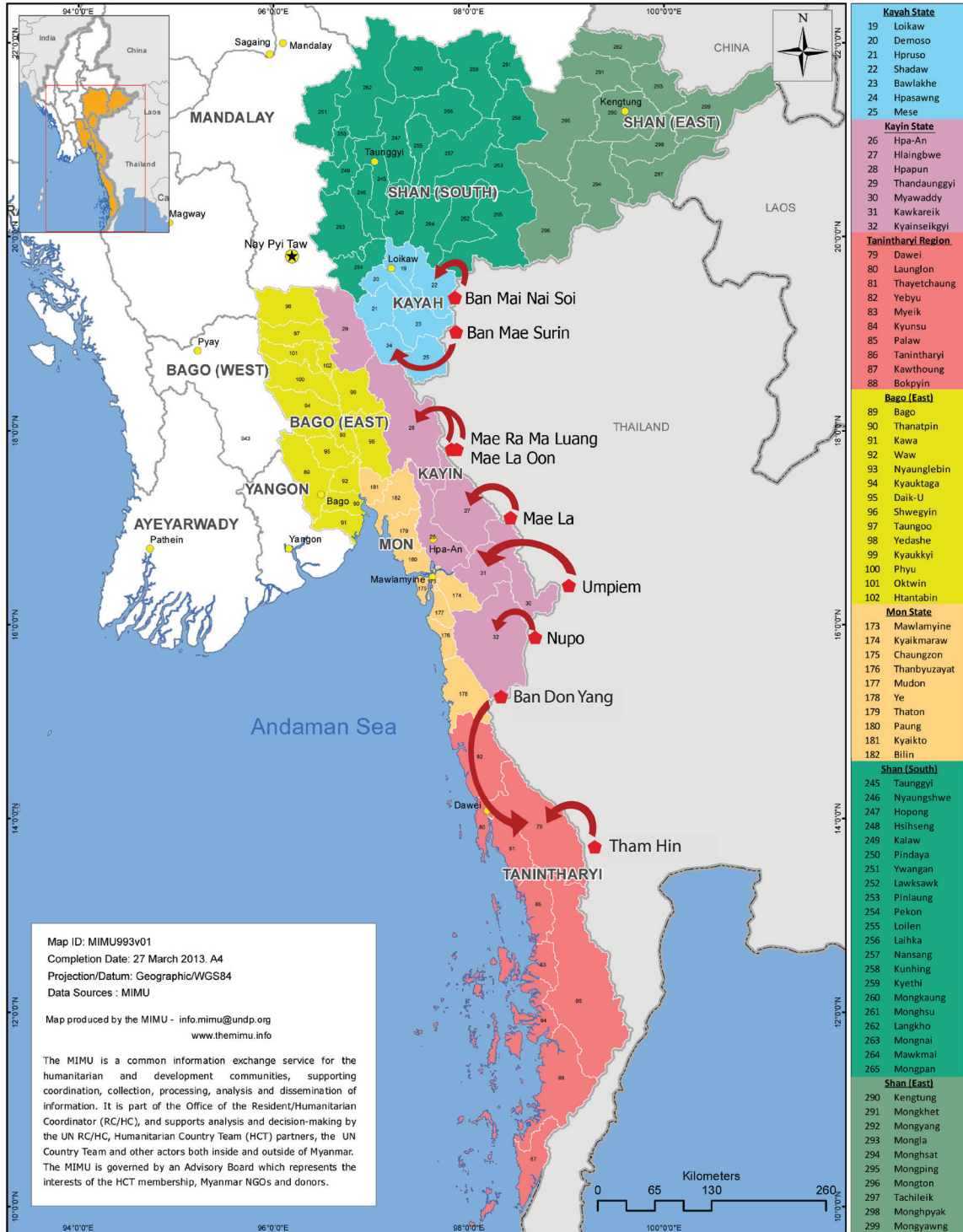


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Embassy of Switzerland in Myanmar



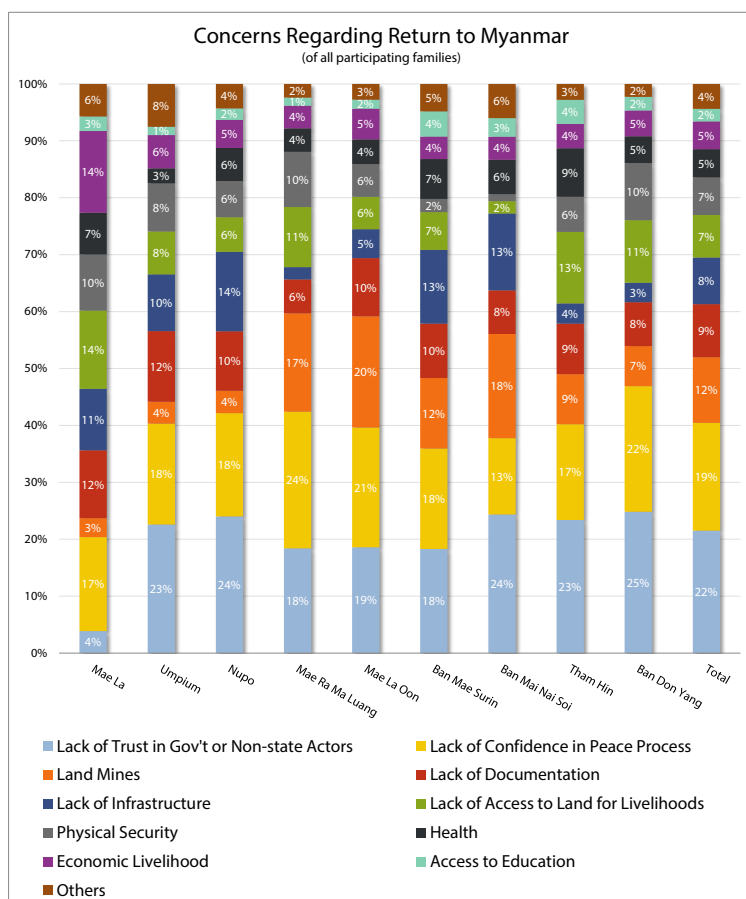
Humanitarian Aid



Concerns regarding return to Myanmar

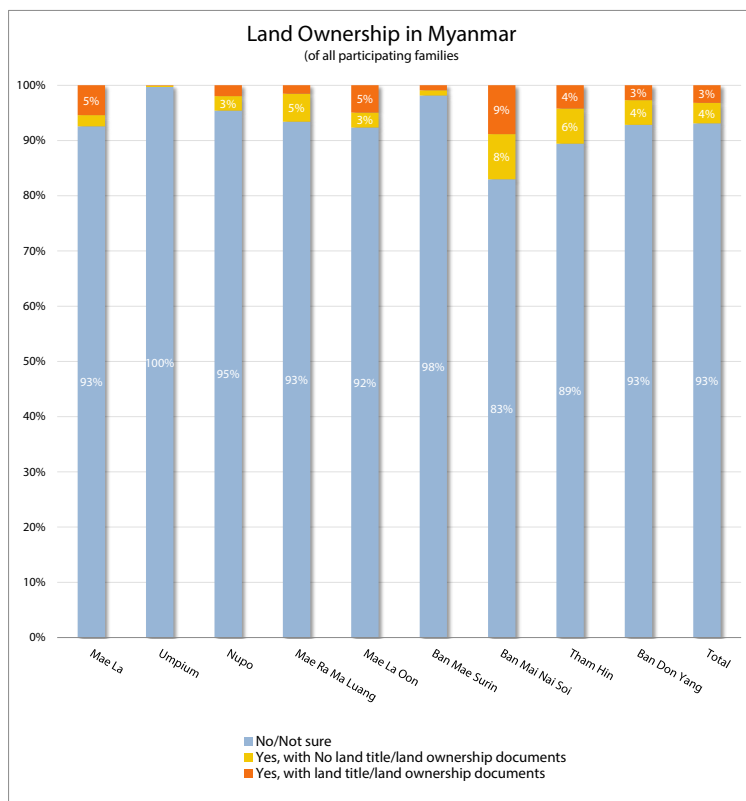
Remarks: The pilot questionnaire used in Mae La posed this question to only participating families who selected Return to Myanmar, while the questionnaire for the other shelters asked this question to all participants. Therefore, the percentage of Mae La presented reflects the thoughts of only those who are considering returning to Myanmar.

The top concerns of those considering Return to Myanmar are a lack of trust in the government and non-state actors (22%), followed by a lack of confidence in the peace process (19%), the potential presence of land mines (12%), a lack of documentation (9%), and a lack of infrastructure (8%). Apart from political concerns, which appear to be the most predominant issue in all the shelters, the presence of land mines seems to be an issue especially for residents of the three Mae Hong Son shelters – Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, and Ban Mai Nai Soi – at nearly 20% in all of these shelters. In addition, lack of access to land for livelihoods (cultivation or livestock) is another key concern identified in all the shelters.



Land ownership

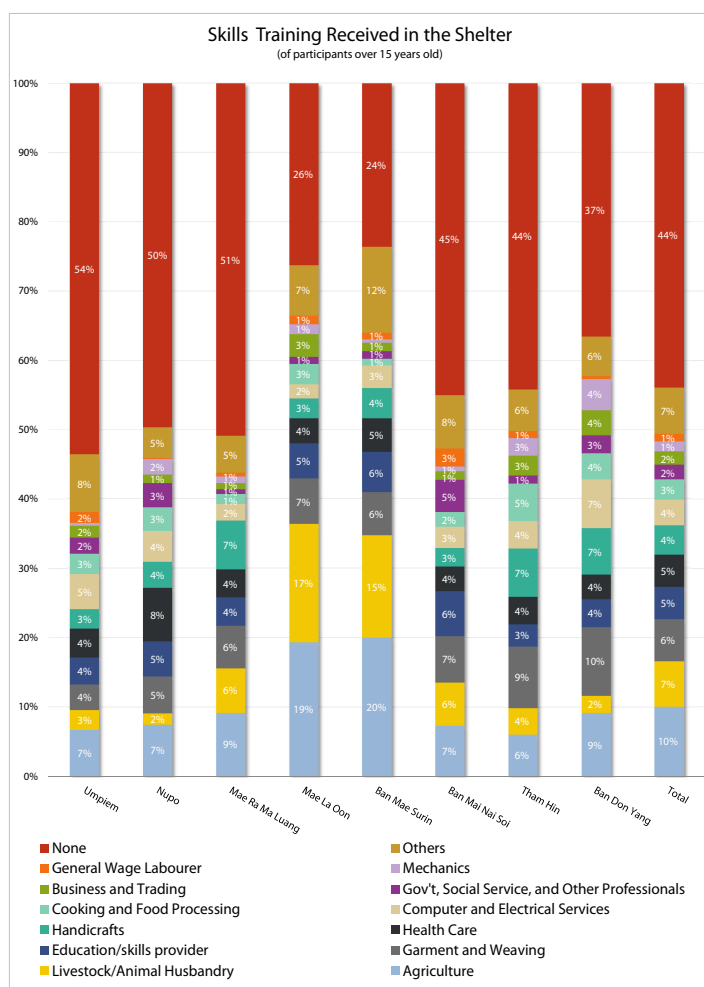
An overwhelming majority of the participating families do not own land in Myanmar.



Occupations held

Although this overall trend is reflected in all individual shelters, a relatively higher percentage of respondents from Umpiem, Ban Mai Nai Soi, and Tham Hin shelters have worked as wage labourers compared to those in other shelters. For example, up to 25% of the participants in Umpiem are wage labourers. This corresponds to the proximity of shelters' locations to the nearest towns that provide employment opportunities for the temporary shelter population.

Two-thirds of survey participants have received training while staying in the shelters. The most popular trainings were in agriculture (10%), followed by livestock/animal husbandry (7%), garment production and weaving (7%), and education and skill provision (5%).



Livelihoods desired

Participants were asked to list up to five desirable future livelihoods in the contexts of resettlement in a third country, Thailand, and Myanmar. **Top livelihood choices common across all contexts include agriculture, livestock and animal husbandry, general wage labour, business and trading, and health care.**

General wage labour tends to be a more popular choice for those selecting Resettlement in a third country while agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry are more popular in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar. **Many participants interviewed said that they do not have a clear idea of what life in a third country would be like and realized their limitations given the lack of language ability. Thus, they are willing to do whatever work available to earn a living and support their families. In the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, people tend to have a strong desire to go back to or continue their traditional lifestyle practicing agriculture.**

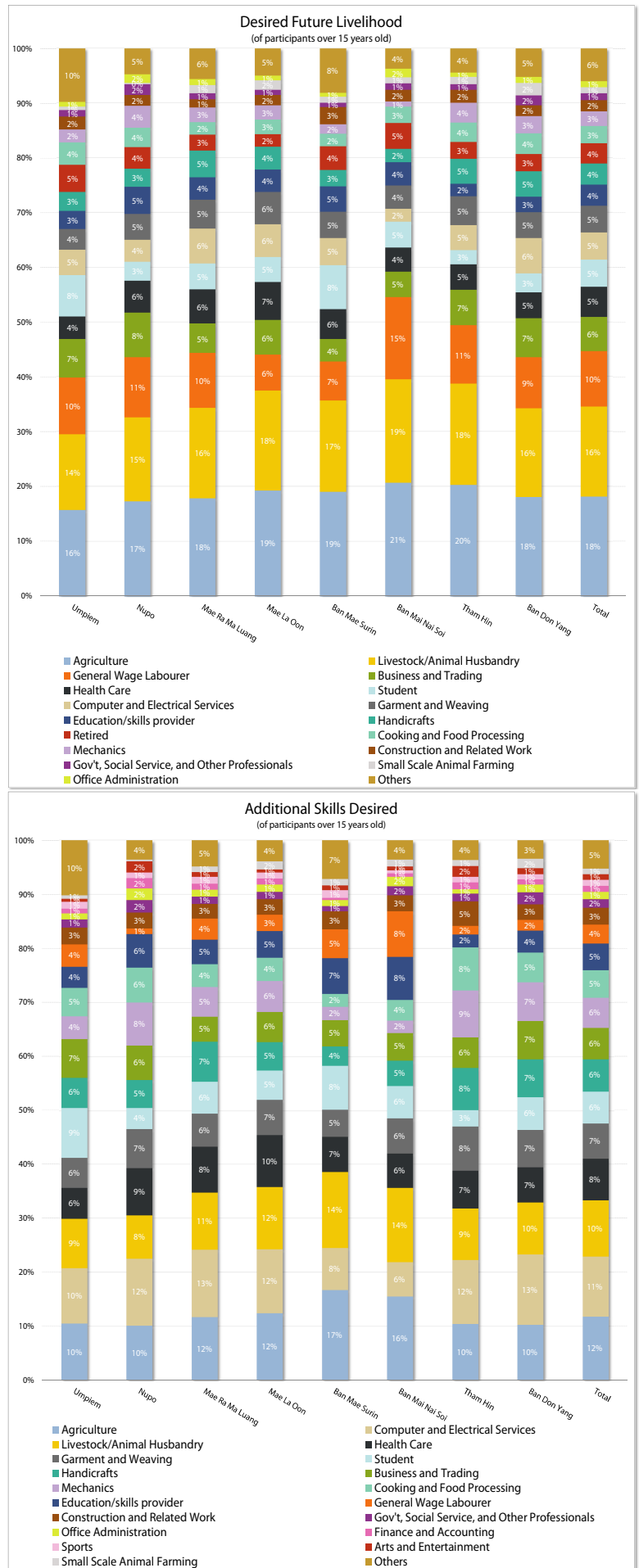
For those participants who selected a third country, the option of student became a more popular choice. This may correspond with the participants' common perception about the high quality of education in a third country and their desire to resettle in a third country for better educational opportunities. On the contrary, the percentage of those selecting retired was higher in the context of returning to Myanmar, which reflects that many may wish to go home to retire in their old age.

Additional skills desired

Some of the top additional skills desired correspond to livelihoods desired. For example, agriculture, livestock and animal husbandry, and health care remain the top desired skills choices. However, one exception to this finding is the prevalence of those who selected learning computer and electrical skills. This was often the second choice of additional skills desired even though it is not among the top five desired future livelihoods. This may be because computer and electrical skills are not a common existing skill so there may be a strong desire to acquire it with the perception that it would help with other occupations.

Although the top choices for new skills are similar in the contexts of living in either a third country, Thailand, or Myanmar, computer and electrical skills are desired mostly in the context of resettlement in a third country, which may reflect people's perception that these skills will provide more prosperous livelihoods than their traditional livelihoods like agriculture.

In addition, the number of participants selecting None for additional skills desired in the third country and Thailand context is very low but the number increases in the context of returning to Myanmar. The contrast shows that participants see the need to acquire additional skills in order to survive in foreign countries.



Support desired

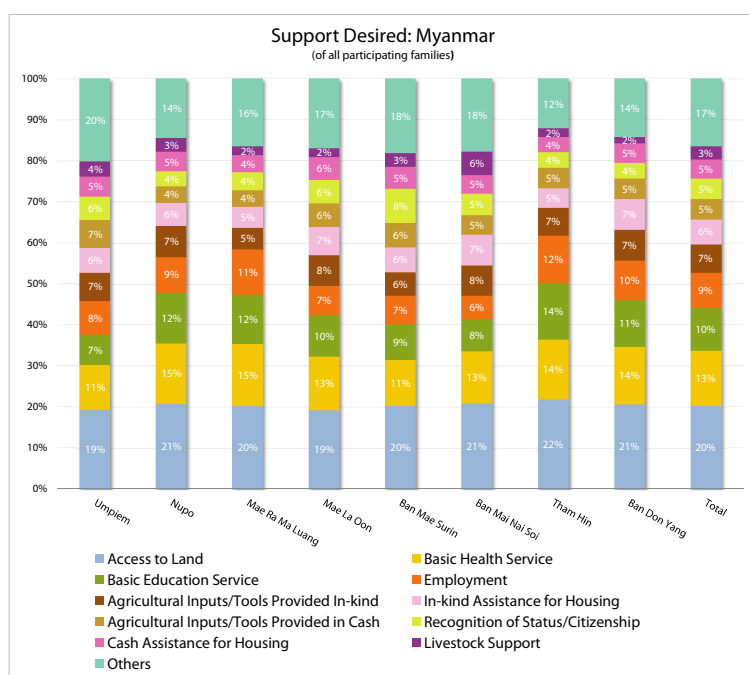
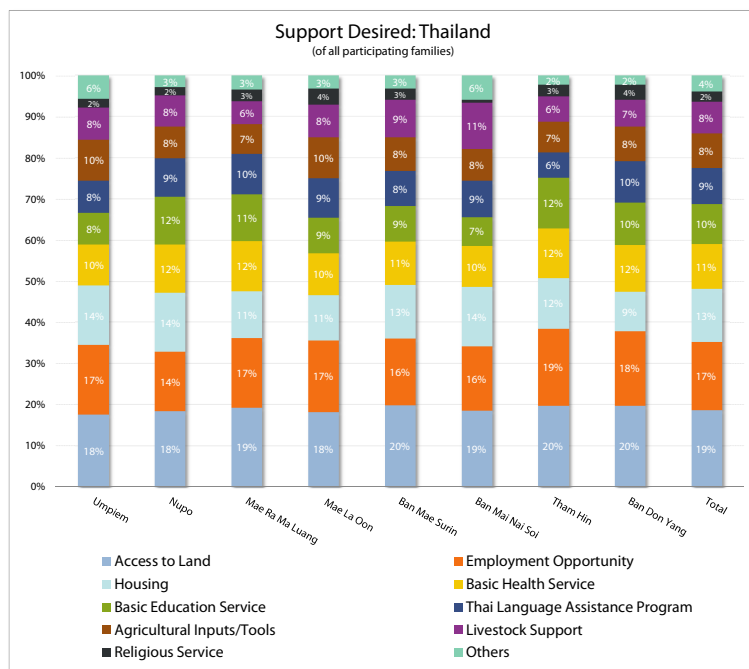
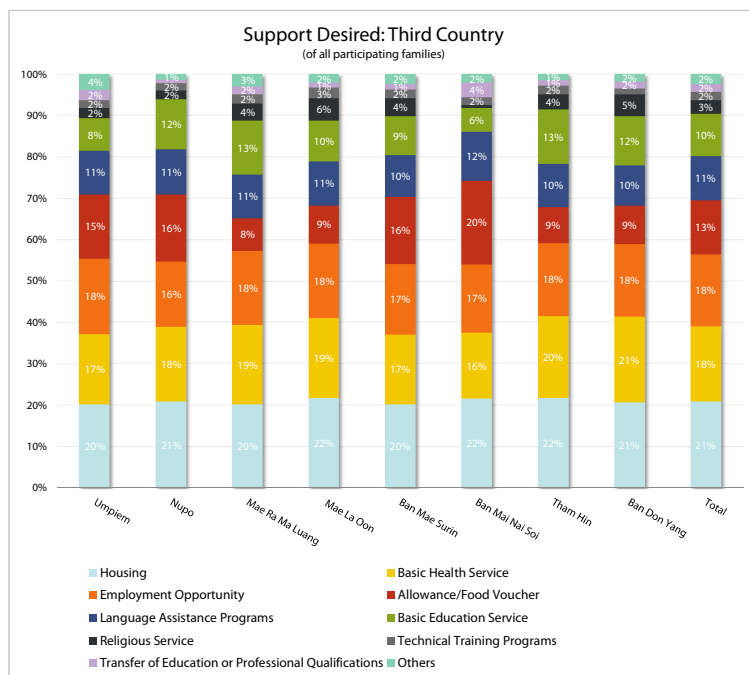
For all three settlement contexts, access to land and housing is the top support desired, followed by basic health services, employment opportunities, and basic education services.

For the third country context, allowance and food vouchers are amongst the top-listed support as participants are perhaps accustomed to food rations provided in the shelter and wish for similar support in a third country.

For third country and Thailand contexts, language assistance programs are also among the top choices as the participants see that language ability is one of the key requirements to their livelihood in a foreign country.

For Thailand and Myanmar contexts, agricultural inputs and livestock support are also priorities, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle.

Particularly for the Myanmar context, recognition of status/citizenship is highlighted.



Cross Analysis

Registration

Cross analyzed with ethnicity

When cross analyzing registration and ethnicity, the breakdown shows that most ethnic groups are unregistered by majority. Exceptions are Karen and Shan, wherein the proportion of registered and unregistered population is close to a 50/50 split. An even higher registration rate is apparent among the Karenni, which has up to 79% of the population registered.

		Registered		Total Participants
		No	Yes	
Ethnicity	Karen	48%	52%	86,871
	Karenni	21%	79%	9,856
	Other	57%	43%	7,053
	Burman	83%	17%	3,517
	Mon	88%	12%	762
	Shan	46%	54%	505
	Arakan (Rakine)	90%	10%	403
	Chin	93%	7%	300
	Pa-O	61%	39%	293
	Kachin	97%	3%	264
	Lisu	100%	0%	112
	Zomi	100%	0%	35
	Chinese	100%	0%	11
	Naga	100%	0%	10

Cross analyzed with religion

Looking at religion and registration, most religions have a roughly even split of participants that are registered and unregistered except Animists of which 84% are registered, and Hindus of which 82% are unregistered.

		Registered		Total participants
		No	Yes	
Religion	Christian	51%	50%	57,035
	Buddhist	47%	53%	37,875
	Muslim	58%	42%	9,207
	Animist	16%	84%	5,495
	Other	46%	54%	315
	Hindu	82%	19%	65

Future solutions

Cross analyzed with ethnicity (top five)

Even when they are registered by majority, the Karenni have a considerably higher percentage of people than other major ethnic groups choosing to return to Myanmar as their future solution at 25%, with another 12% of the Karenni respondents choosing *Not Sure*. With the exception of the Karen population, of which 44% chose *Stay in Thailand* and 42% chose *Resettlement*, other ethnic groups follow the same pattern of the majority choosing *Resettlement*.

		Future solutions			
		Resettlement	Thailand	Myanmar	Not Sure
Ethnicity	Karen	42%	44%	7%	6%
	Karenni	23%	40%	25%	12%
	Other	56%	41%	1%	2%
	Burman	62%	33%	3%	3%
	Mon	69%	27%	1%	3%

Cross analyzed with education

There appears to be a relationship between the level of education and preferred future solutions. A majority of the participants who have no formal education or at most have attended primary school prefer to stay in Thailand and up to 9% wish to return to Myanmar. These percentages decrease as the level of education increases. The higher the level of education, the higher the percentage of people choosing *Resettlement* as their future solution.

		Future solutions			
		Resettlement	Thailand	Myanmar	Not sure
Education level	None/Primary school	39%	45%	9%	6%
	Middle/High school	46%	39%	8%	7%
	Post10	50%	37%	6%	7%
	Vocational				
	Religious school				
	University	62%	29%	5%	4%

Cross analyzed with years of residency

The majority of those who were born in Thailand or have lived in Thailand for more than 10 years prefer to stay in Thailand above other choices. Some of the participants confirmed that many have developed a sense of belonging and familiarity towards the country. Those who have lived in Thailand from 11-20 years also showed a higher percentage of people wishing to return to Myanmar compared to those who have lived in Thailand for less than 10 years. Perhaps this group of people are those who are registered and eligible for resettlement, however do not wish to resettle, but rather remain in the shelters with the intention of returning to Myanmar one day if the situation improves. If not, they would prefer to stay in Thailand due to similarities between Thailand and Myanmar.

On the other hand, those who have lived in Thailand over 20 years, showed a significantly lower percentage of people wishing to Return to Myanmar than the group living in Thailand from 11-20 years. This could be because those who have lived in Thailand over 20 years are likely to be elderly and, therefore, would prefer to be somewhere with good access to health care such as Thailand or a third country, and so have less desire to start over in Myanmar.

		Future solutions			
		Resettlement	Thailand	Myanmar	Not sure
Years of residency	Less than 5 years	43%	42%	8%	6%
	6-10 years	47%	41%	6%	6%
	11-15 years	37%	44%	12%	8%
	16-20 years	34%	46%	12%	8%
	21-25 years	43%	46%	4%	7%
	25+ years	41%	50%	3%	5%

Cross analyzed with place of origin (top five states)

Comparatively a high percentage of participating families who originate from Kayah and Thaninthayi states answered *Return to Myanmar* or *Not Sure* while participants from other states largely chose either *Resettlement* or *Stay in Thailand*.

		Future solutions			
		Resettlement	Thailand	Myanmar	Not sure
Place of origin	Kayin	44%	45%	6%	5%
	Kayah	30%	37%	21%	12%
	Bago	55%	35%	3%	7%
	Thanintharyi	35%	37%	20%	8%
	Mon	53%	40%	3%	4%

Cross analyzed with land tenure

Land and property ownership in Myanmar also seem to influence future solution choices. The majority of participants with no land or property ownership in Myanmar prefer to resettle in a third country. Only 11% of this group wants to return to Myanmar. The percentage of those who selected *Return to Myanmar* rises to almost 30% when looking at those who own land and property with proper ownership documents.

		Future solutions			
		Resettlement	Thailand	Myanmar	Not sure
Land or property ownership in Myanmar	No/Not sure	43%	38%	11%	9%
	Yes, with No land title/land ownership documents	27%	39%	24%	10%
	Yes, with land title/land ownership documents	22%	38%	30%	11%

Preferred place of return

Cross analyzed with ethnicity (top five indicated ethnicities)

A majority of participating families from most ethnic groups say that they do not have a specific place of return in mind. The exception is the Karenni who are likely to return to a site identified by their leadership.

		Preferred place of return					
		Do not know/ Do not have a place	Group Site Identified by the Leadership	Kayin	Thaninthayi	Kayah	Others
Ethnicity	Karen	59%	13%	18%	6%	1%	4%
	Karenni	19%	56%	0%	0%	24%	1%
	Other	87%	5%	6%	1%	1%	1%
	Burman	77%	7%	3%	2%	0%	11%
	Mon	70%	8%	7%	3%	0%	12%

Cross analyzed with place of origin (top five townships)

With the exceptions of the majority of those from Kayah and Thaninthayi states who are likely to go to a site identified by their leadership or return to Kayah and Thaninthayi states, the majority of those from Kayin, Bago, and those born in Thailand do not have a preferred place of return in Myanmar in mind. Those who do have a place in mind are likely to return to their families' places of origin.

		Preferred place of return					
		Do not know/ Do not have a place	Group Site Identified by the Leadership	Kayin	Thaninthayi	Kayah	Others
Place of origin in Myanmar	Kayin	73%	7%	20%	0%	0%	1%
	Born in Thailand	38%	24%	21%	8%	4%	5%
	Kayah	22%	54%	0%	0%	23%	1%
	Bago	61%	14%	2%	0%	0%	24%
	Thaninthayi	8%	33%	0%	57%	0%	1%

Livelihoods and skills match

Remark: The questionnaire used in Mae La was of a different format from the other shelters. Therefore, the answers from Mae La have been excluded from the below livelihood mismatch analysis.

Skills match

The skills-match analysis seeks to show the relationship between previous/currently held occupations and desired future livelihood in the contexts of a third country, Thailand, and Myanmar. The higher percentage the match, the more people there are who wish to continue the same occupation they have held in the future. The matching percentages may vary across different country contexts. For example, those involved in agriculture are more likely to wish to continue practicing agriculture in Thailand and Myanmar, 71% and 76% matches, respectively, than in a third country, 48% match.

Matching of previous occupation and future livelihood desired in third country	Matching percentage
Health Care to Health Care	61%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	58%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	57%
Business and Trading to Business and Trading	53%
Cooking and Food Processing to Cooking and Food Processing	50%
Agriculture to Agriculture	48%
Handicrafts to Handicrafts	47%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	47%
Education provider to Education provider	37%
Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals to Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals	18%

Matching of previous occupation and future livelihood desired in Thailand	Matching percentage
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	72%
Agriculture to Agriculture	71%
Business and Trading to Business and Trading	66%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	63%
Health Care to Health Care	61%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	58%
Cooking and Food Processing to Cooking and Food Processing	52%
Handicrafts to Handicrafts	51%
Education provider to Education provider	44%
Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals to Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals	22%

Matching of previous occupation and future livelihood desired in Myanmar	Matching percentage
Agriculture to Agriculture	76%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	74%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	57%
Health Care to Health Care	57%
Business and Trading to Business and Trading	56%
Handicrafts to Handicrafts	46%
Cooking and Food Processing to Cooking and Food Processing	44%
Education provider to Education provider	41%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	41%
Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals to Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals	18%

**Ranking among top 10 most common occupations only.*

In Thailand and Myanmar contexts, a relatively high percentage of people would like to continue working in agriculture (76% in Myanmar and 71% in Thailand) and livestock/animal husbandry (74% in Myanmar and 72% in Thailand). **This seems to confirm the insight from interviewing some participants that they wish to pursue their traditional and more self-sufficient lifestyle if living in Thailand or Myanmar.**

The third country context presents a unique trend where the highest percentage matches are in health care and wage labour, 61% and 58% respectively. According to the interviews, many participants share a common perception that their livelihood choices in a third country are limited by their lack of language ability and the fact that life in a third country will be different from Thailand and Myanmar where they can rely on their agricultural skills. Therefore, they stated that they are willing to do any work available, be it babysitting, caring for the elderly (categorized as health care in the questionnaire), or general wage labour.

Garment production and weaving, and business and trading seem to have similar percentages of matching across all three contexts, between 53 – 65%. Similarly, education provision also has a rather consistent percentage match across all three contexts, between 37 – 44%. These occupations may be perceived as options should there be job opportunities available in these areas in the future.

Cross analyzed with training received in the shelter

The analysis seeks to show the relationship between trainings which the participants have received in the shelter and their desired future livelihood in the contexts of a third country, Thailand, and Myanmar. The higher percentage the match, the more people there are who wish to pursue occupations in the same areas in which they have received training.

Matching of training received in the shelter and future livelihood desired in third country	Matching percentage
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	63%
Agriculture to Agriculture	63%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	55%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	52%
Health Care to Health Care	52%

Matching of training received in the shelter and future livelihood desired in Thailand	Matching percentage
Agriculture to Agriculture	78%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	77%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	59%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	54%
Health Care to Health Care	50%

Matching of training received in the shelter and future livelihood desired in Myanmar	Matching percentage
Agriculture to Agriculture	80%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry to Livestock/Animal Husbandry	78%
Garment and Weaving to Garment and Weaving	48%
Health Care to Health Care	45%
Wage Labourer to Wage Labourer	41%

**Ranking among top five most common trainings only.*

Agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry make top match between trainings received and future livelihoods desired in all three contexts. Wage labour reflects a difference again in the Myanmar context with only 41% match, compared to 55% and 59% matches in the contexts of a third country and Thailand, respectively. Garment and weaving and health care show similar matches across all three country contexts, between 45 – 55%.

General regression analysis

To investigate the relationship between the characteristics of the participating families on their preference for life beyond the temporary shelter, a regression analysis was conducted. Below are some of the findings, which should not be taken as conclusive information but indications of possible trends.

Characteristics of the head of family

- A female head of family is MORE likely to consider staying in Thailand or resettling in a third country rather than go back to Myanmar as one of their options after shelter life.
- Heads of families who are registered are MORE likely to consider going back to Myanmar rather than other options.
- The older the head of family, the MORE likely the family will consider Thailand over resettlement.

Family composition (seniors, children, gender)

- The more members in the family who are female results in a LOWER probability for that family to choose resettlement over staying in Thailand.
- Families with more young members (younger than 15 years old) are MORE likely to consider going back to Myanmar compared to other options.

Ethnicity of the head of family

- Ethnic Arakan (Rakine) and Ethnic Mon are MORE likely to want to stay in Thailand or resettle over returning to Myanmar compared to Karen and other smaller ethnic groups.
- Others (mainly consisting of Myanmar Muslim, Karen Muslim, and Kayin Muslim) are MORE likely to want to stay in Thailand or resettle over returning to Myanmar compared to Karen and other smaller ethnic groups.

Years in the shelter

- Families with more members residing in the shelter between 11 - 15 years are MORE likely to consider going back to Myanmar as one of their options. They are also MORE likely to choose to stay in Thailand rather than resettle.
- Families with more members residing in the shelter over 16 years are MORE likely to wish to stay in Thailand over returning to Myanmar.
- Families with more members born in the shelter INCREASE the probability of the family wanting to stay in Thailand or resettle elsewhere.

Education level

- Families with more members who have completed higher levels of education are MORE likely to want to stay in Thailand or resettle over returning to Myanmar.
- The more family members with higher education, the more likely they would choose resettlement over staying in Thailand

Language

- Families with more members who speak Thai or English are MORE likely to want to stay in Thailand or resettle over returning to Myanmar.
- Families with more members who know some English are MORE likely to choose resettlement over staying in Thailand.

Lessons Learned

Following the pilot survey in Mae La from June to July 2013, the MFLF team and UNHCR reflected on areas of improvement for the survey in the remaining eight temporary shelters.

In addition to certain adjustments made to the questionnaire, more thorough communication and better understanding with the community was emphasized in order to counter the rumours and allay any fears of the displaced people that the profiling exercise would lead to closure of the temporary shelters and forced return to Myanmar. The improvements made to the questionnaire contributed towards a higher participation level (average of 98% in eight shelters compared to 80% in Mae La) and more readiness by the community to respond to the survey and share information.

Lessons from the Mae La shelter pilot survey include:

- Revised questionnaire structure and focus: The revised questionnaire (Annex II) allows more of a balance of questions on *Resettlement, Thailand, and Myanmar* to ease the concerns of the displaced people that this survey is not about returning to Myanmar. Furthermore, instead of having to rank two or three choices (*Resettlement, Stay in Thailand or Return to Myanmar*), the respondents were given more flexibility to just indicate one or two answers, with an additional option of *Not Sure*, along with the other three options. These adjustments and clear emphasis by the MFLF and UNHCR to the community that this question was intended only as an indication of the family's current thinking about their future rather than any form of decision-making has helped to reduce the anxiety of the displaced population. They were reassured that they were not being asked to commit to a decision at a time when they may still feel uncertain about their future and waiting to see developments in Myanmar.
- Consultations with and support from KRC, KnRC, camp committees, section committees: The MFLF and UNHCR held several rounds of consultations with the KRC, camp and section committees to align objectives and received their full commitment to help foster understanding within

the community about the profiling exercise. The presence and cooperation of the leadership of the displaced people helped to reassure the community of the benefits of the profiling exercise and allay any fears.

- Conducting an extensive communication campaign: MFLF together with UNHCR conducted mass information sessions in all of the shelter sections before the start of the survey. These sessions helped to explain to the representatives of each household the objectives of the profiling exercise, introduce them to the survey form and procedure, and address their queries and concerns, encouraging all residents to participate once they felt comfortable. The joint presence of the UNHCR and MFLF at these campaigns helped to reassure the community of the project being an initiative of the UNHCR, the mandated refugee protection agency. In addition, communication materials (leaflets and posters in Burmese, Karen, and Karenni) were widely distributed to help create awareness and understanding amongst the community.

In addition, the MFLF brought along former volunteers who have proven outstanding performance and commitment during the survey in their shelter to help as assistant trainers to train the volunteers and throughout the survey implementation process in the remaining shelters. This was very useful in connecting with the volunteers and shelter residents, sharing experiences and best practices from other shelters, overcoming language barriers, and delivering content relevant to the context of fellow displaced people.

With the abovementioned improvements, the profiling exercise and revised questionnaire were largely welcomed by shelter residents. With the community well aware of the objectives of the profiling exercise, the volunteers trained on data collection by the project were able to carry out their work more easily and effectively.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Although the specific characteristics of the population in each temporary shelter lend to preferences and sentiments that differ from shelter to shelter, certain commonalities are evident across the general population of the nine temporary shelters.

Although the order of priority and weight given each top answer choice on support, concerns, and livelihoods desired may vary in each shelter, the differences are not much. Therefore, these common trends throughout all of the shelters are particularly worthy of attention as they are echoed by the majority of the over 100,000 displaced people regardless of their demographic background. As such, the MFLF sees the importance of focusing on the shared desires and concerns voiced by the participants of the survey rather than on their indication of preferences on where they wish to live beyond the temporary shelter in coming up with recommendations for future planning.

From the survey, it is apparent that answers to solutions beyond temporary shelter life are dependent on various factors: developments in Myanmar, perceptions of the situation in Myanmar, influence of leadership and community members, and personal circumstances, among others. These answers would likely change as circumstances change and, thus, should not be taken as definitive, as already noted in the survey form. In addition, choices on solutions beyond temporary shelter life are simply an indication of preferences and, as made clear before and throughout the survey, the MFLF would not be able to offer any guarantee that these preferences would be fulfilled as they would be subject to government policies. The results from the survey, reflecting respondents' thinking during the survey-taking, would allow the governments of a resettlement country, Thailand, and Myanmar to

gauge the general sentiments of the displaced people and take them into consideration when designing future policies. However, this scope of policy work would be beyond the authority of the MFLF.

Salient findings from the profiling exercise regarding desires and concerns of the displaced people, which are important factors when considering future steps to ensure sustainable solutions beyond temporary shelter life, include:

- **Concerns:** Top concerns regarding return to Myanmar are a lack of trust in the government and non-state actors, a lack of confidence in the peace process, the potential presence of land mines, a lack of documentation, a lack of infrastructure, a lack of access to land, physical security, health, economic livelihood, and education. These concerns are supported by the fact that over 90 percent of the surveyed people do not have any documentation from Myanmar and over 90 percent of the surveyed families do not own any land in Myanmar.
- **Future livelihood desired:** Top livelihoods common across all contexts - third country, Thailand, and Myanmar - are agriculture, livestock/animal husbandry, general wage labour, business and trading, and health care. General wage labour tends to be a more popular choice in the context of third country while agriculture and livestock are more popular in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

- **Support desired:** For all three contexts, access to land and housing is the top support desired, followed by basic health services, employment opportunities, and basic education services.

Addressing Basic Human Needs

It is apparent from the survey responses that no matter where they may wish to live in the future, the most immediate priorities identified by the displaced people in restarting their lives beyond the temporary shelter are basic needs including housing, access to food sources, health, education, and employment, coupled with the reassurance of peace, security, and freedom of movement.

These elements are the basic preconditions, which need to be guaranteed before the displaced people can be confident in attempting a life beyond the shelter. Apart from the other fundamental concerns relevant in all contexts, the displaced people need to be reassured of an atmosphere of peace and security in Myanmar in order for them to consider eventual return. The survey participants' top choices of agriculture and livestock as future livelihoods reflect that they are comfortable with their traditional ways of living and would wish to pursue those familiar occupations given proper conditions are met- such as peace, land availability, and sufficient start-up capital. Access to land and availability of proper documentation as Myanmar citizens would also contribute to their sense of security and belonging. Given these needs and concerns, **repatriation timing is very important and repatriation should only take place once the conditions are right and the people are ready.** If the people were to go back to Myanmar and meet with circumstances not conducive to staying, they would come back to Thailand and it would be very difficult for them to ever wish to return to Myanmar again.

Building Confidence and Providing Accurate Information

Many of the displaced people have spent a large part of their lives in the shelter, and much of their recollection



of Myanmar has been of unrest and difficulties. In addition, they have been constantly exposed to negative publicity about Myanmar or have limited access to updated news from their homeland. **Therefore, reassurance from the Myanmar Government on directions and policies towards the return of the displaced people is important to help build the confidence of the displaced population. Accurate up-to-date information about current developments in Myanmar is critical in fostering understanding amongst the displaced people and allowing them to make informed decisions about whether or not they wish to eventually return home.**

UNHCR's role in facilitating exchanges of visits and its role and responsibility for information dissemination is crucial in helping to correctly inform the displaced people and increase their confidence about Myanmar. Visits of representatives from the shelters to Myanmar to meet government officials and community members in possible areas of return, as well as visits to the shelters by Myanmar government officials at an appropriate time would be useful in building the trust of the displaced people as they would be able to hear and see firsthand from the relevant people.

From the survey, many displaced people have remarked that their leadership has a very significant influence on their decision-making. Therefore, it is necessary to foster dialogue and regularly update the leadership of the displaced people for them to in turn communicate consistently with the community.

Livelihood Preparation - Skills Training

The MFLF's development approach is categorized in three stages: 1) survival: where the population are striving to meet their daily food needs and trying to access basic health care and infrastructure; 2) sufficiency: where there is sufficient food security, more stable income, and basic health-care, infrastructure, and education are properly addressed; and 3) sustainability: where the people are making enough income to save and invest, have established market and external linkages, have higher education and advanced skills, and are capable of managing their own future. In preparing the displaced people for life beyond the shelter so that they are able to stand on their own feet, a most immediate priority in this survival stage would be skills training to lead towards self-sufficiency while other areas of support in restarting their lives, such as land and infrastructure, would need to be addressed by the government and other relevant agencies.

While skills training in the past have been offered in many different areas, agriculture and livestock are two main areas where the people are planning to apply what they have learned towards their future livelihood. Therefore, **additional skills training in agriculture and livestock** would be useful to equip the people with the necessary skills **to ensure their food security in the first two years after shelter life**. In addition to training, support in start-up capital such as **seeds, basic agricultural equipment and tools, and livestock** would help the people start up their lives in those most challenging first years.



The MFLF hopes that the findings and recommendations from the profiling exercise which reflect the voices of over 100,000 people in all the nine Temporary Shelters will be able to contribute to effective policy-making and planning by the UNHCR, international community, Governments of Thailand and Myanmar, and all relevant stakeholders towards more sustainable lives for the displaced people beyond an increasingly protracted life in the Temporary Shelters.

Annex

1. Shelter Profiles

2. Other Data

3 Questionnaire

4. Photographs



Shelter Profiles

Mae La

Umpium

Nupo

Mae Ra Ma Luang

Mae La Oon

Ban Mae Surin

Ban Mai Nai Soi

Tham Hin

Ban Don Yang



Mae La Temporary Shelter (Pilot Project)

Survey conducted 17 June -13 July, 2013

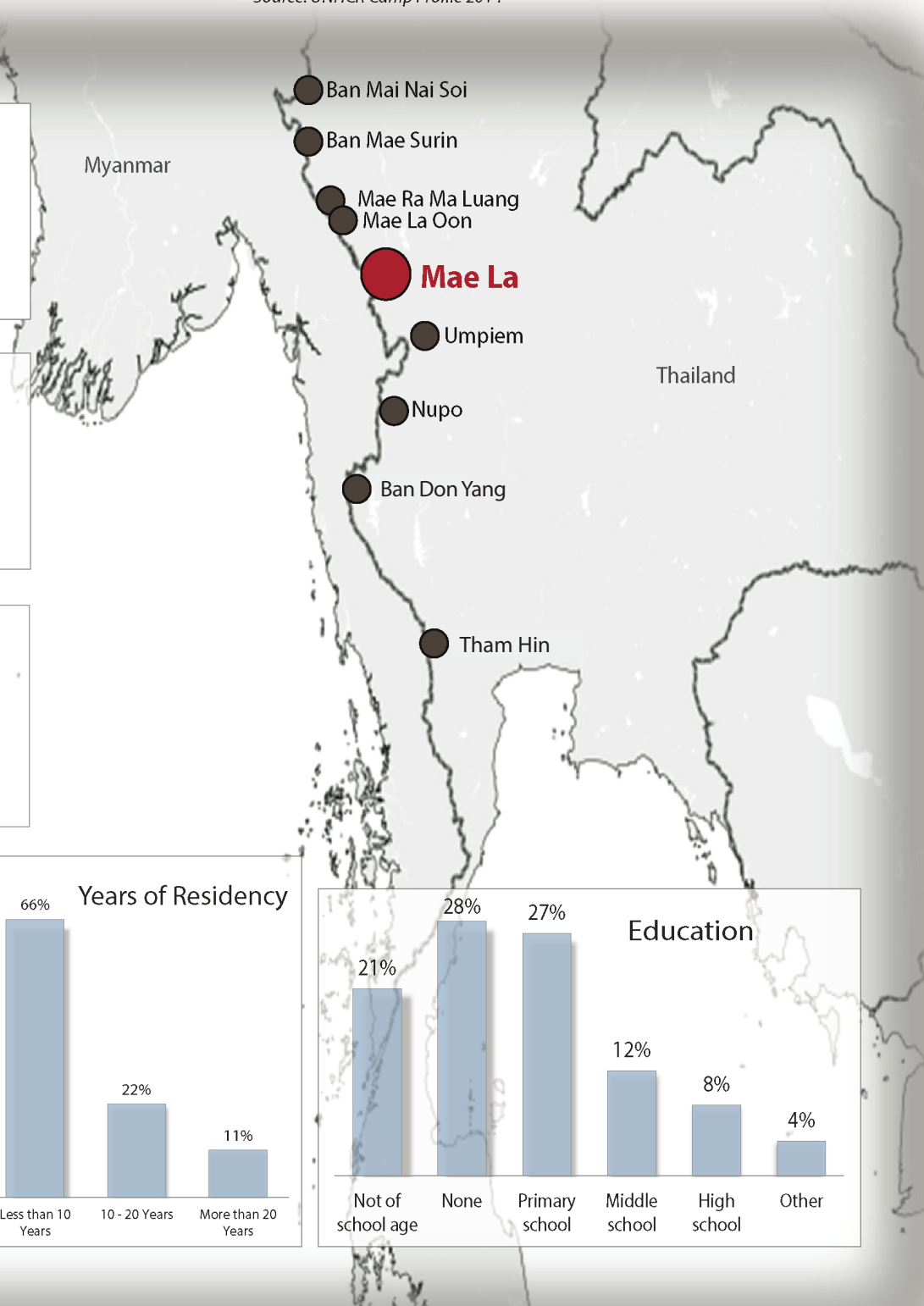
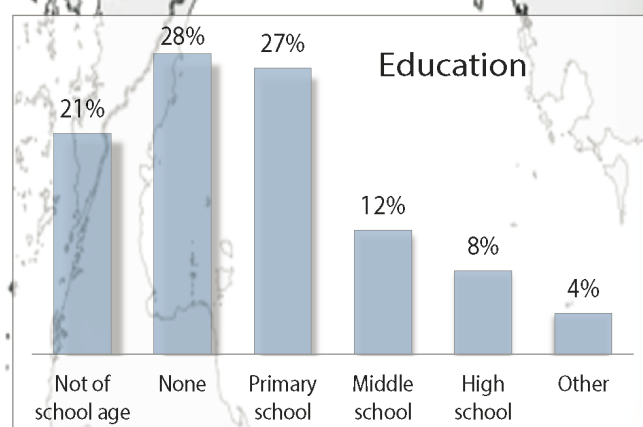
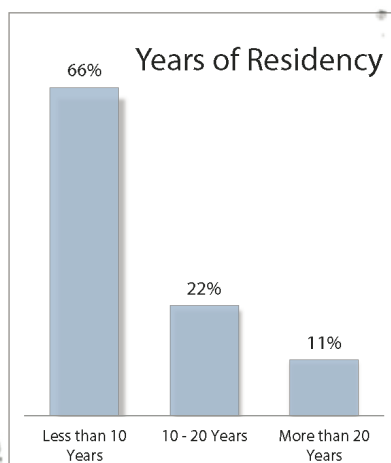
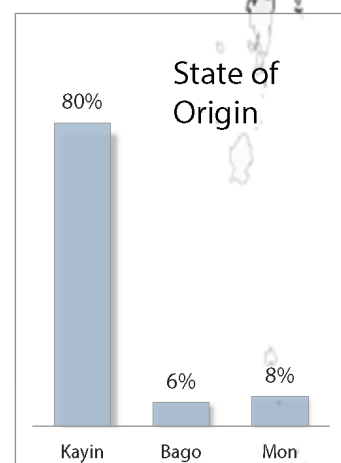
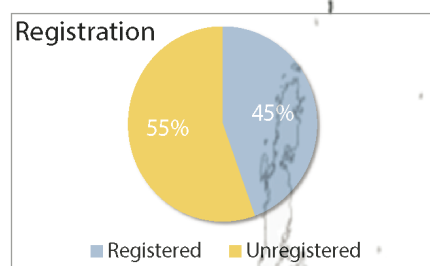
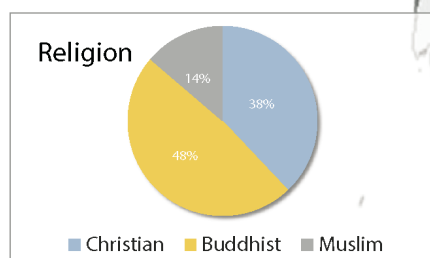
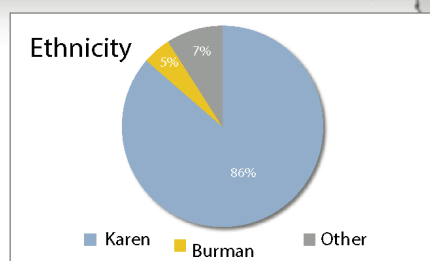
Number of households	8,096
Number of households surveyed	6,505
Number of families surveyed	7,015
Number of individuals surveyed	36,900

Background

The Mae La temporary shelter is located in Tha Son Yang District, approximately 8 kilometers from the Thai-Myanmar border and 57 kilometers from Mae Sot.

Established in 1984, Mae La is the largest shelter on the Thai-Myanmar border with majority of its population coming from South East Myanmar, mostly from Kayin state. Mae La is also regarded as a center for political, educational and other community development activities.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014



Mae La Temporary Shelter (Pilot Project)

**As the pilot area, Mae La participants were asked different ranges of questions, therefore, the subsequent data indicators differ from the following eight temporary shelter profiles. This profile on Mae La shelter should be read in conjunction with page 23 and 25 of this report.*

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life, Concerns, and Support

Participants were asked to rank their preferred solution to temporary shelter life, in order from most preferred to least preferred. First and second preferences were required, while third preference was optional.



The large majority of the respondents opted for Resettlement over Stay in Thailand as a future preference while a small number indicated Return to Myanmar as a first, second or third preference. Due to the fact that Mae La was the first site for the profiling exercise and given the prevailing climate of anxiety and wariness of the community at the time of the survey, results from Mae La may have been shaped by these sentiments and therefore need to be understood bearing in mind this context.

Of the families who picked *Resettlement* as one of their preferences, 53% are unregistered and therefore not yet qualified to apply for resettlement. There are more registered families than unregistered families picking *Return to Myanmar* as one of their preferences (59% compared to 41%).

Of the families selecting *Return to Myanmar* as one of their preferences, 61% listed an actual township of potential return, over half of which are in Kayin State. However, 29% did not list a specific place—mostly saying that they “Did not know”/“Did not have a place” in mind, while some are likely to return to a site identified by their leaders, and a minority would return to a site prepared by the Myanmar government. Approximately 95% of those wishing to return to Myanmar are Karen.

The biggest concerns amongst the participants when considering return to Myanmar are their lack of confidence in the peace process, followed closely by lack of economic livelihood, and lack of land.

The most common priority areas of support for the first six months to two years for those considering possible return to Myanmar appear to be: land, agricultural inputs/tools (in kind and in cash), health service, education service and employment. In the immediate term, food assistance is given quite a high priority, while in the subsequent phase, employment becomes more important.

Livelihoods and Skills Training

Most of the participants responded that they do not have previous occupations, which was understood as working in a sector for more than 3 years. This was followed by the highest most reported occupation as wage laborers. Similarly, most individuals indicated that they do not have any skills training or on-the-job experience. The highest reported skillset was within the agriculture and livestock and animal husbandry, fishery, and small scale animal farming sectors.

Of those who selected *Return to Myanmar* as an option, most indicated that they would like to work in agriculture, followed by livestock and animal husbandry, fishery, and small scale animal farming, sectors which they would like training and experience in.

Umpiem Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 2 - 22 December, 2013

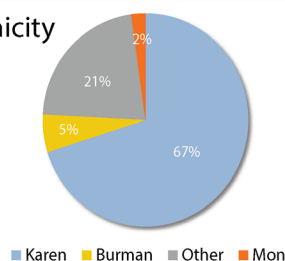
Number of households	2,888
Number of households surveyed	2,777
Number of families surveyed	3,185
Number of individuals surveyed	14,122

Background

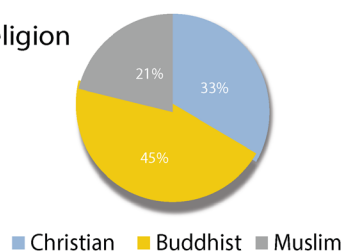
Umpiem temporary shelter is located in Phob Phra District, approximately 13 kilometers from the Thai-Myanmar border and 86 kilometers from Mae Sot. In 1999, Umpiem was established as a new and safer location to accommodate residents relocated from Huay Kalok and Mawker shelters; residents of these shelters were subject to cross-border attacks due to the proximity to the border. Majority of Umpiem residents are originally from Kayin state.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

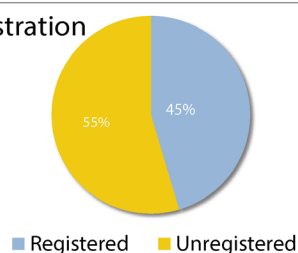
Ethnicity



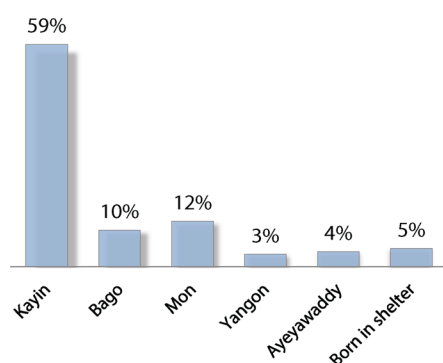
Religion



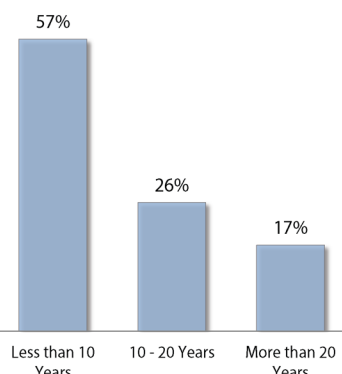
Registration



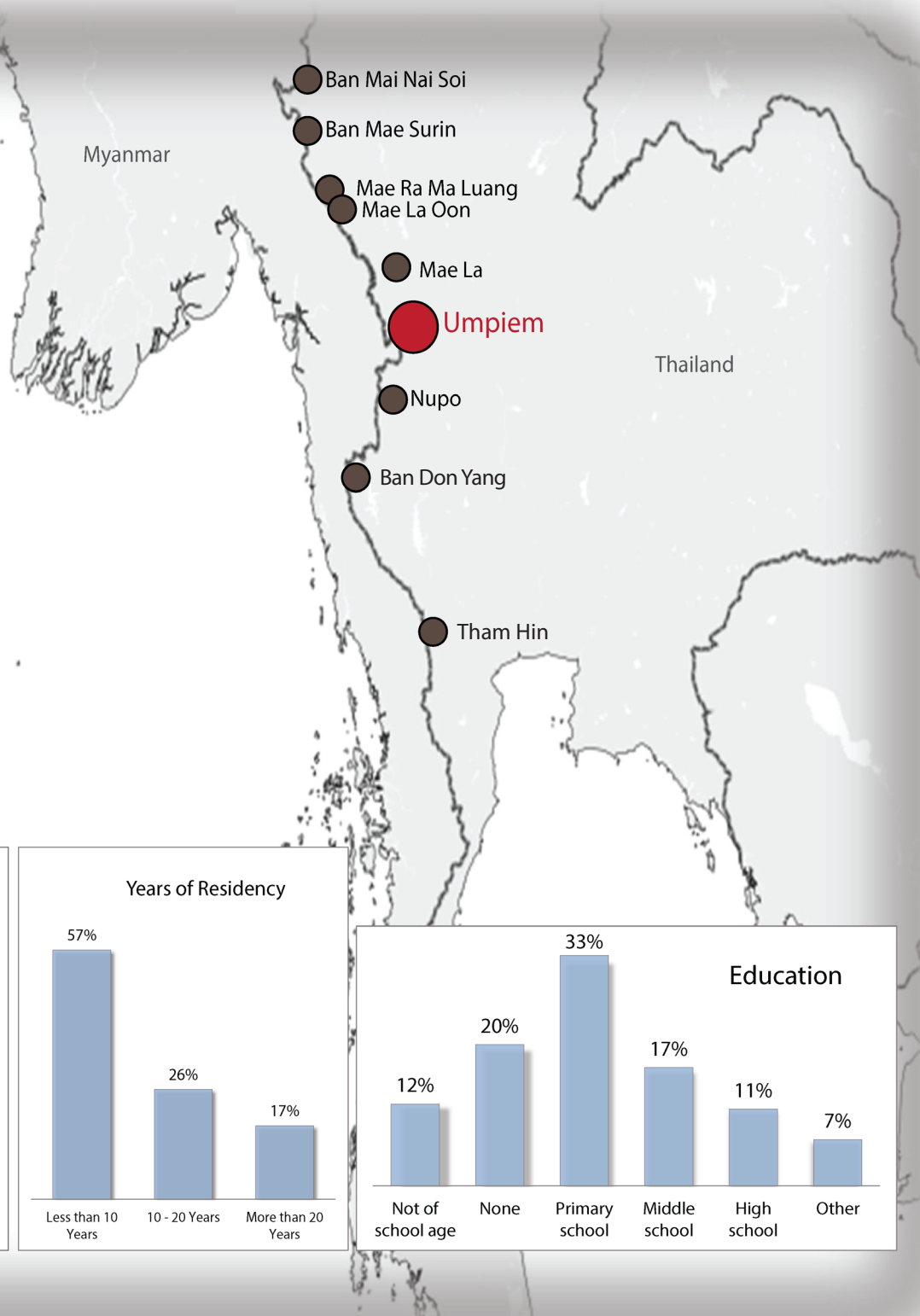
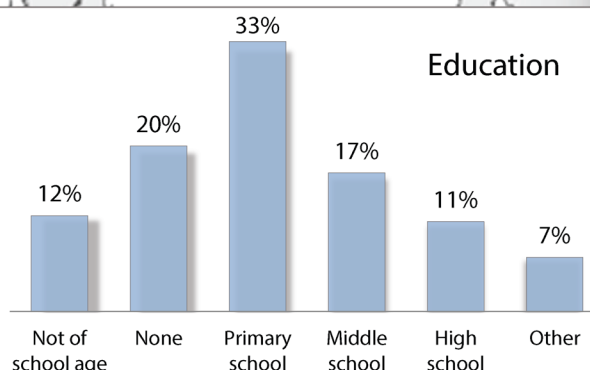
State of Origin



Years of Residency



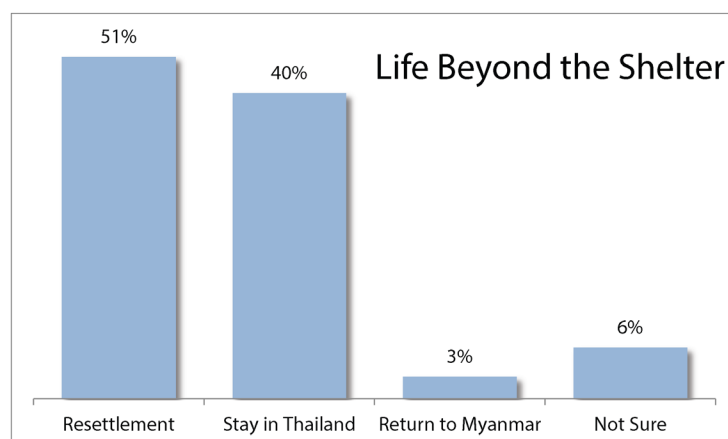
Education



Umpiem Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. Over half the families (1,785) answered only one option, while 1,400 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 67% of the participating families do not have a clear location in mind. About 18% would go to a group return site identified by the leadership and about 10% would go to the place of origin of their head of family.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	General Wage Labour	Agriculture	1
2	Agriculture	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	General Wage Labour	3
4	Business and Trading	Business and Trading	4
5	Education/Skill Provider	Computer and Electrical Services	5

Slightly less than 50% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of healthcare, agriculture, garment and weaving, education and skill provision, and computer and electrical services.

Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 23% of the participating families specified lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 18% lack of confidence in the peace process, and 12% lack of documentation.

Almost all of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Nupo Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 26 May - 13 June, 2014

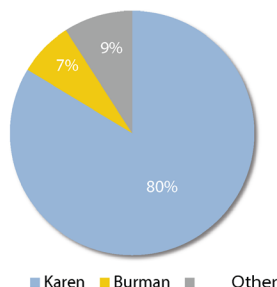
Number of households	2,431
Number of households surveyed	2,416
Number of families surveyed	2,894
Number of individuals surveyed	11,985

Background

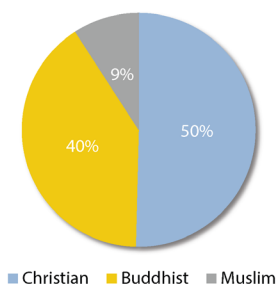
Nupo temporary shelter is located in Umphang District, approximately 10 kilometers from the Thai-Myanmar border and 228 kilometers from Mae Sot. Nupo was established in 1997, when offensive attacks by the Myanmar government army prompted thousands of ethnic Karen villagers to flee across the border into Thailand. It is the smallest and most remote of the camps in Tak province. Majority of its population are from Kayin state.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

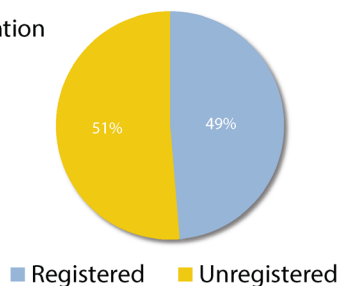
Ethnicity



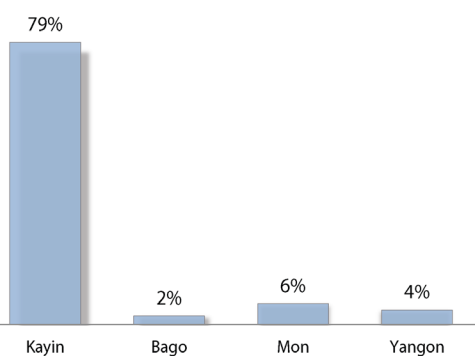
Religion



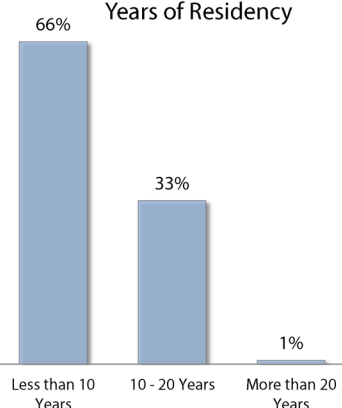
Registration



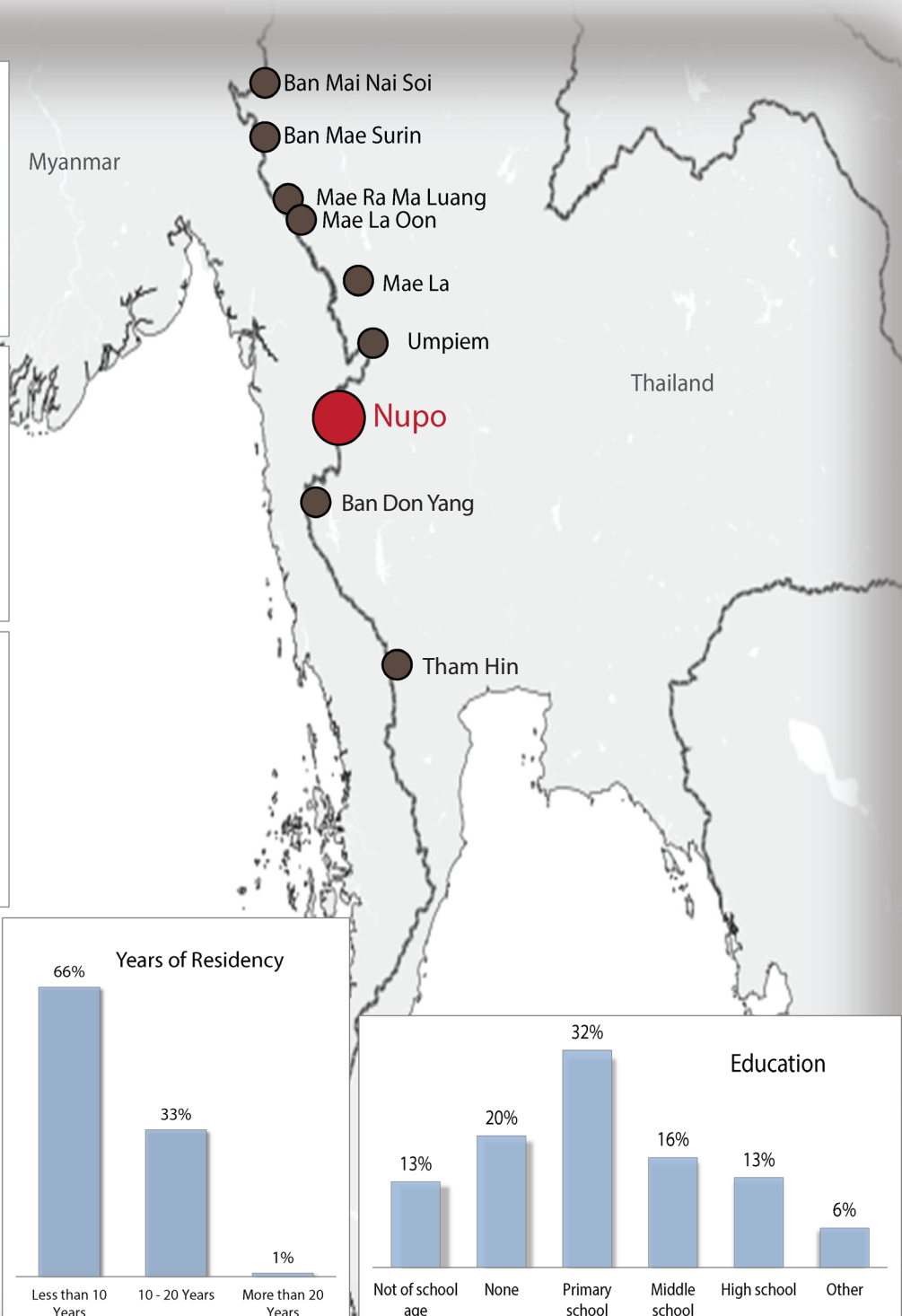
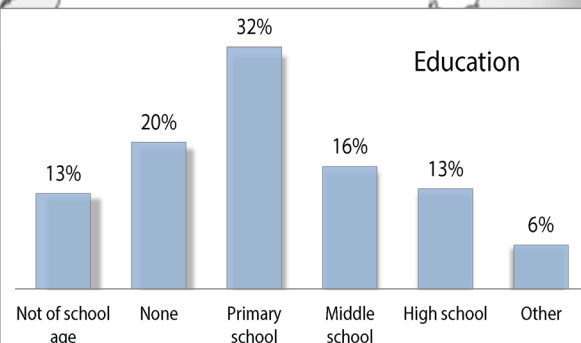
State of Origin



Years of Residency



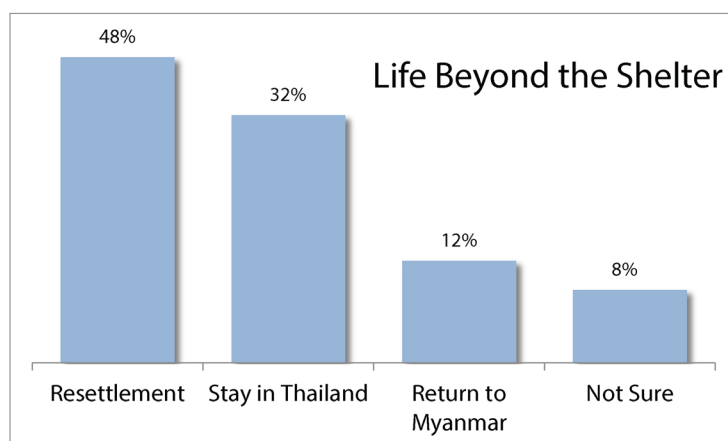
Education



Nupo Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 1,517 families answered only one option while 1,377 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 47% of the participating families would like to go back to the place of origin of their head of family. About 37% do not have a preferred place of return in mind and 10% would opt for a group return site identified by the leadership.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Business and Trading	Business and Trading	4
5	Education/Skill Provider	Health Care	5

Approximately 50% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of healthcare, agriculture, garment and weaving, education and skill provision, and computer and electrical services.

Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 24% of the participating families specified lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 18% lack of confidence in the peace process, and 10% lack of documentation.

95% of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Mae Ra Ma Luang Temporary Shelter

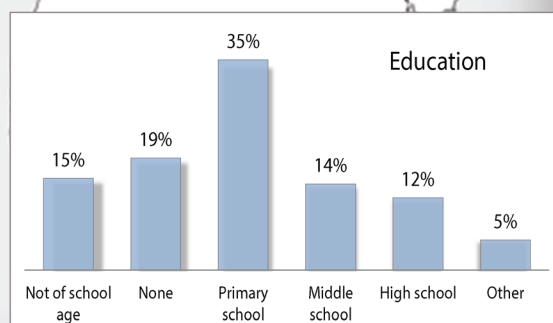
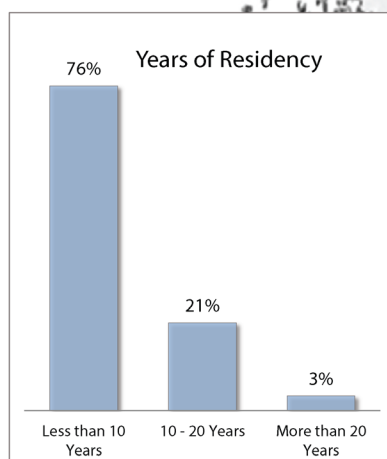
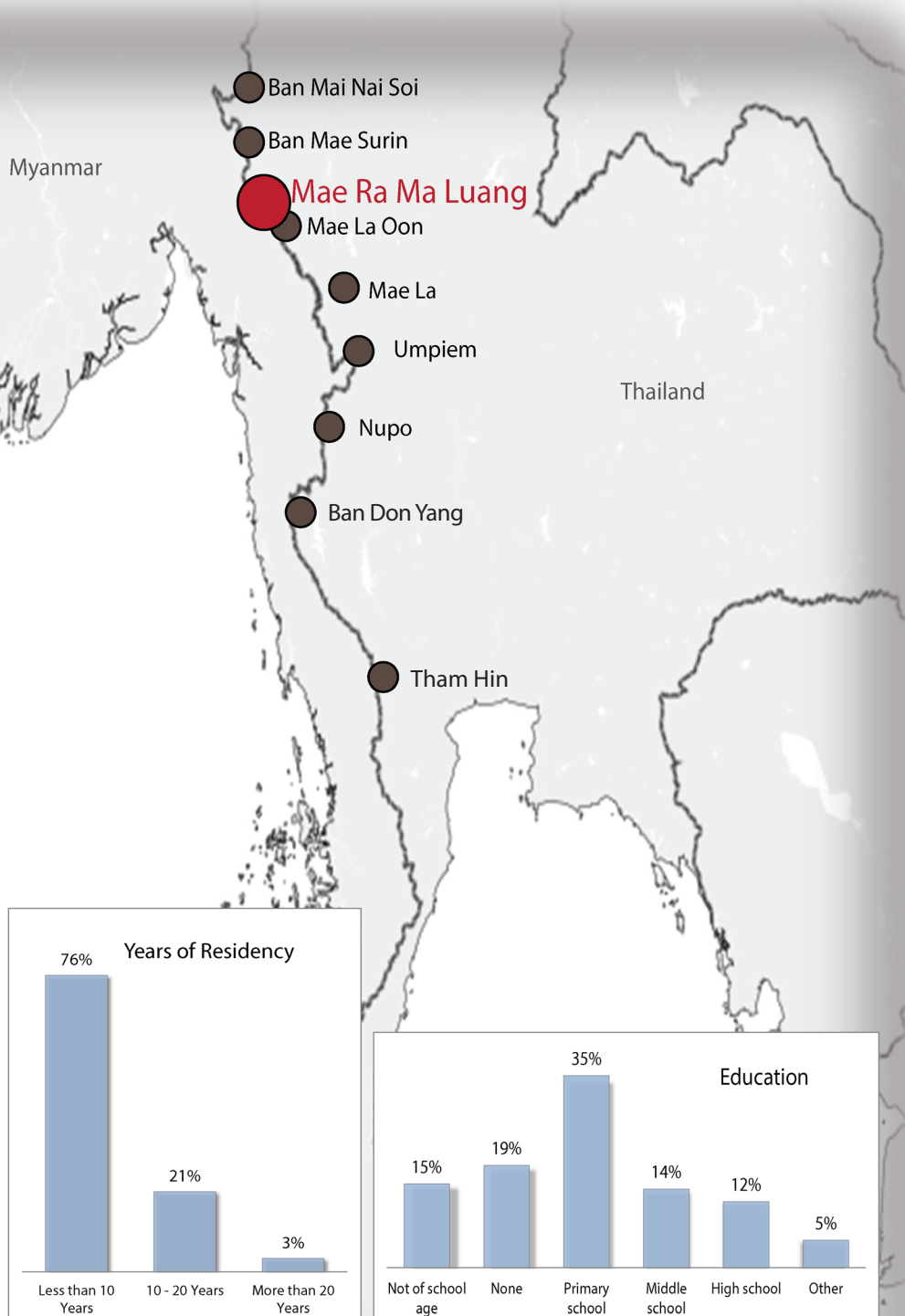
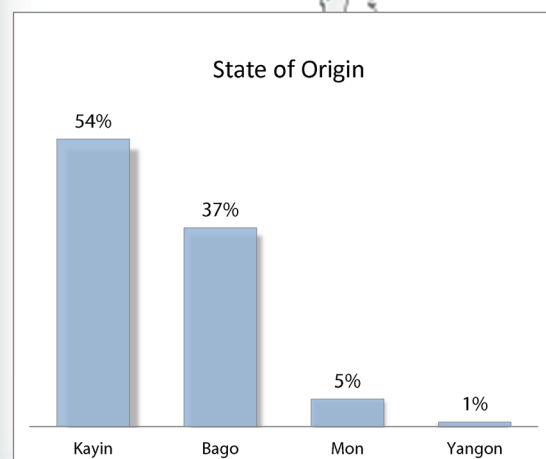
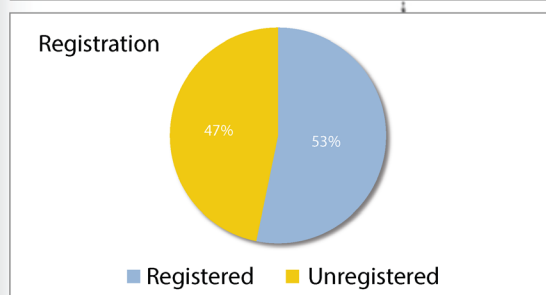
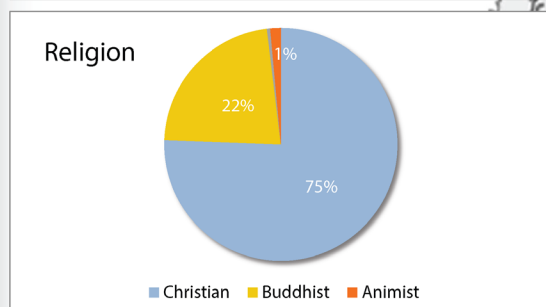
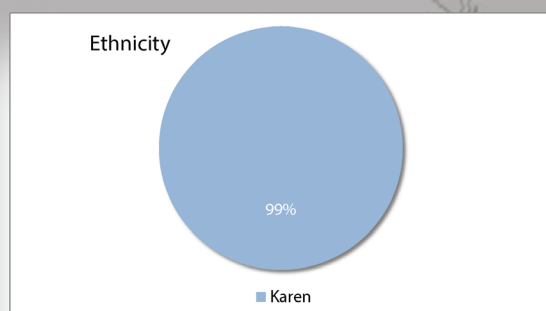
Survey conducted 3 -27 February, 2014

Number of households	2,341
Number of households surveyed	2,315
Number of families surveyed	2,361
Number of individuals surveyed	12,746

Background

Mae Ra Ma Luang temporary shelter is located in Sob Moei District, Mae Hong Son Province, approximately 10 km from the Thai-Myanmar border and 76 km from Mae Sariang. Mae Ra Ma Luang was opened in 1995, to host the influx of ethnic Karen population displaced into Thailand following the fall of Karen National Union Headquarters in Manerplaw. Most of the shelter's population come from Kayin and Bago state.

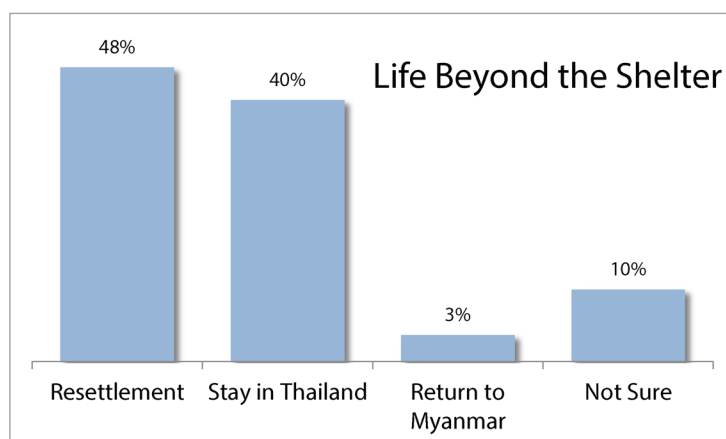
Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014



Mae Ra Ma Luang Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 1,072 families answered only one option while 1,289 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 47% of the participating families do not have a preferred place of return in mind. About 39% would like to go back to the place of origin of their head of family and 12% would opt for a group return site identified by the leadership.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Garment and Weaving	Computer and Electrical Services	4
5	Education/Skills Provider	Health Care	5

Slightly less than 50% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of agriculture, handicrafts, livestock/animal husbandry, and garment and weaving. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 24% of the participating families specified lack of confidence in the peace process, 18% lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, and 17% land mines. 93% of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Mae La Oon Temporary Shelter

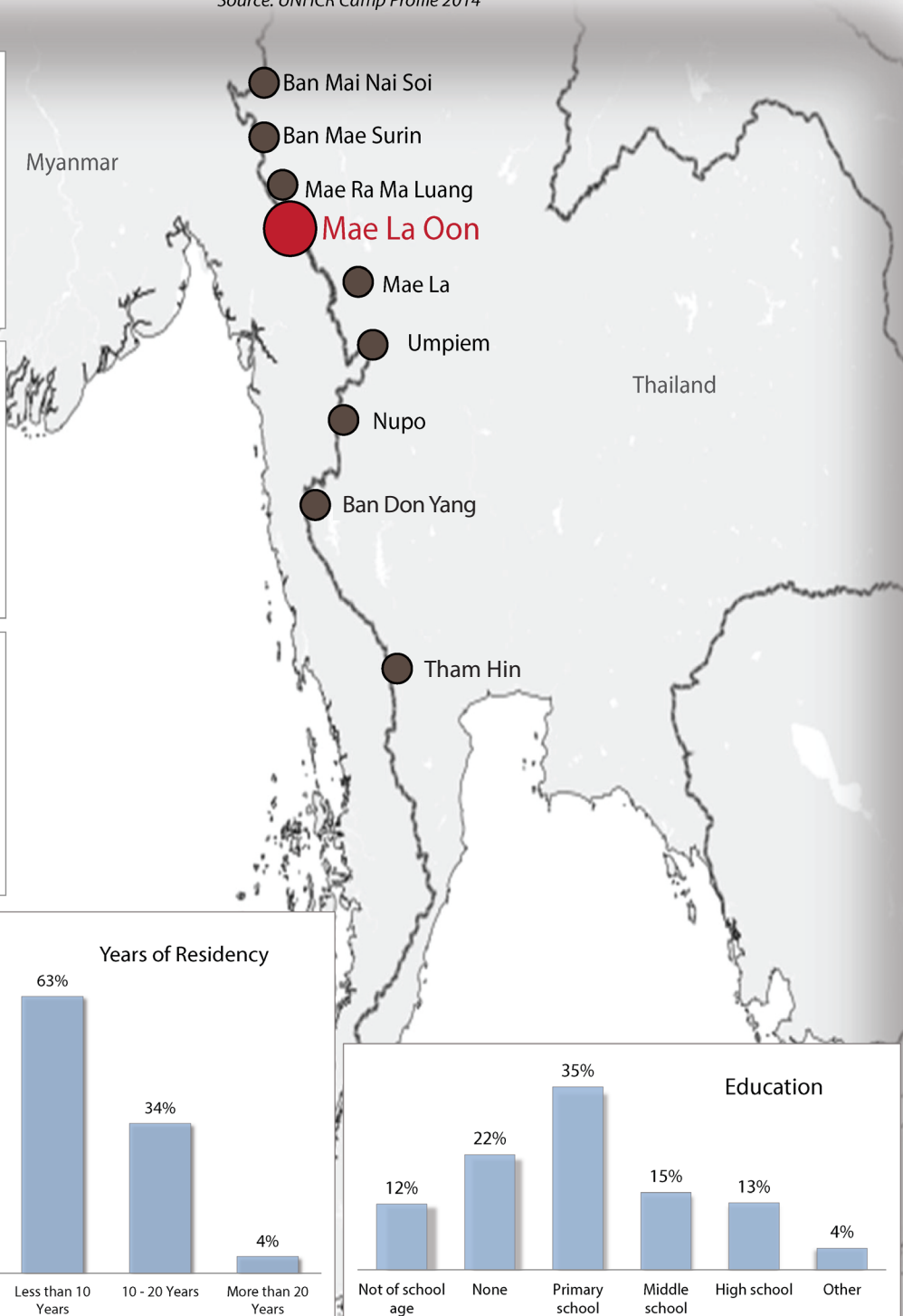
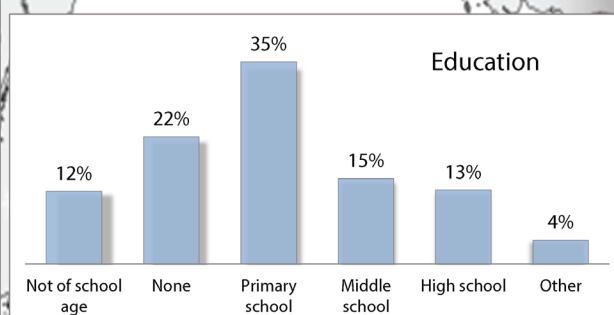
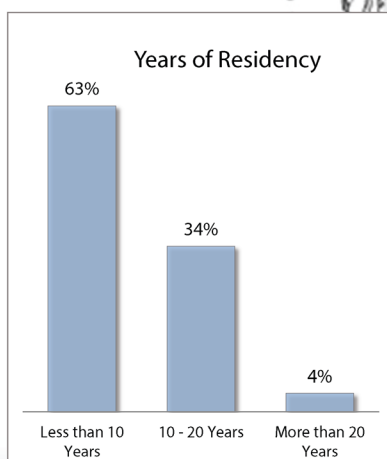
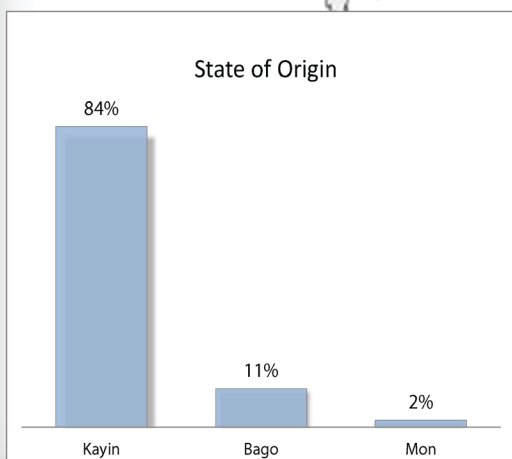
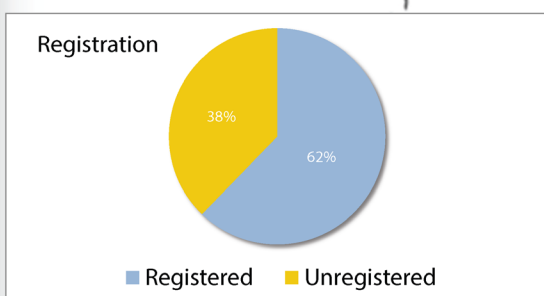
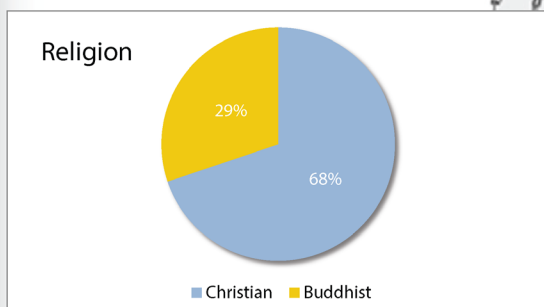
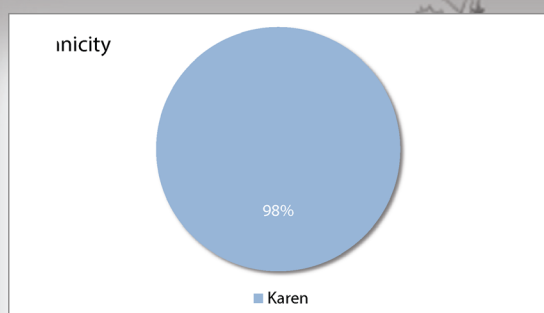
Survey conducted 3 -27 February, 2014

Number of households	2,070
Number of households surveyed	2,046
Number of families surveyed	2,139
Number of individuals surveyed	11,200

Background

Mae La Oon temporary shelter is in Sob Moie District, Mae Hong Son Province, approximately 3 km from the Thai-Myanmar border and 83 km from Mae Sariang. Mae La Oon was officially established in 2004, following a relocation exercise from other sites which commenced in December 2003. The population is largely composed of people from the Mae Khong Kha shelter, which had been in existence since 1995, but was badly affected by flash floods in 2002. Majority of the population are originally from Kayin state. Mae La Oon is the most isolated of the nine shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border.

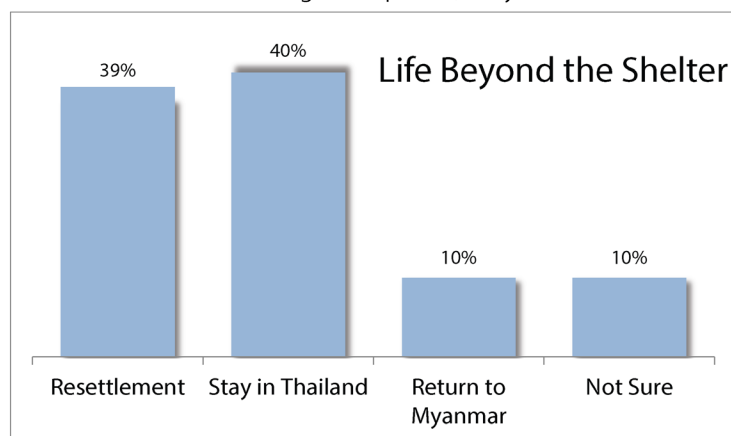
Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014



Mae La Oon Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families are asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond temporary shelter. 742 families answered only one option while 1,397 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 42% of the participating families would go to the place of origin of their head of family. About 41% do not have a clear location in mind and about 11% would go to a group return site identified by the leadership.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	Garment and Weaving	General Wage Labour	3
4	Business and Trading	Health Care	4
5	Education/Skill Provider	Garment and Weaving	5

Computer and electrical services is relatively more popular as a livelihood choice in the context of third country while business and trading is popular in the context of Thailand.

Although agriculture is the top choice in all contexts, a higher number of participants chose agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry in the context of Thailand and Myanmar.

About 74% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of agriculture, livestock/animal husbandry, and garment and weaving. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

Ban Mae Surin Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 10-28 March, 2014

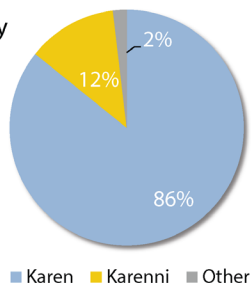
Number of households	576
Number of households surveyed	574
Number of families surveyed	582
Number of individuals surveyed	2,718

Background

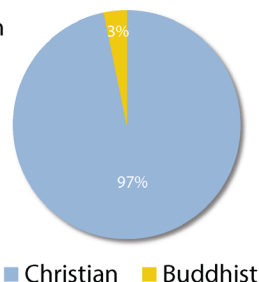
Ban Mae Surin camp is in Khun Yuam District, Mae Hong Son Province, approximately 8 km from the Thai-Myanmar border and some 90 km from Mae Hong Son town. Ban Mae Surin was established in 1992 to accommodate some 150 families who fled fighting from Myanmar. The population expanded due to the relocation of populations from other sites in 1996. Most of the residents originally come from Kayah state. The shelter had been badly affected following a massive fire that broke out in March 2013.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

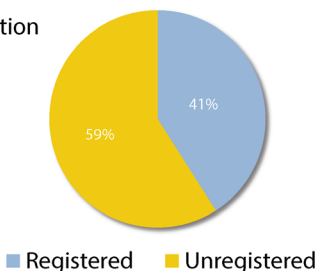
Ethnicity



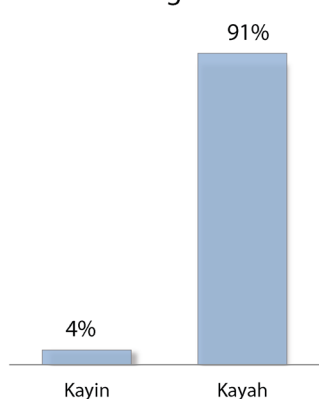
Religion



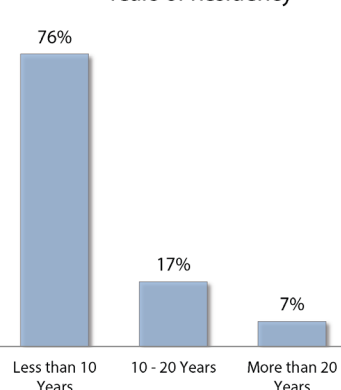
Registration



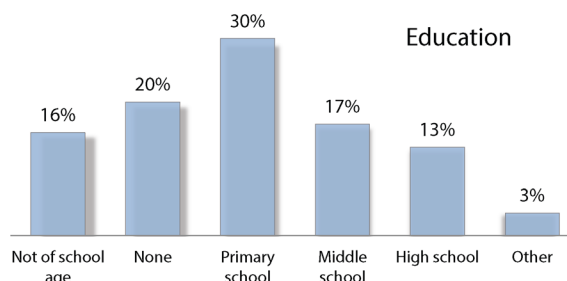
State of Origin



Years of Residency



Education



Myanmar

Ban Mai Nai Soi
Ban Mae Surin

Mae Ra Ma Luang

Mae La Oon

Mae La

Umpiem

Nupo

Ban Don Yang

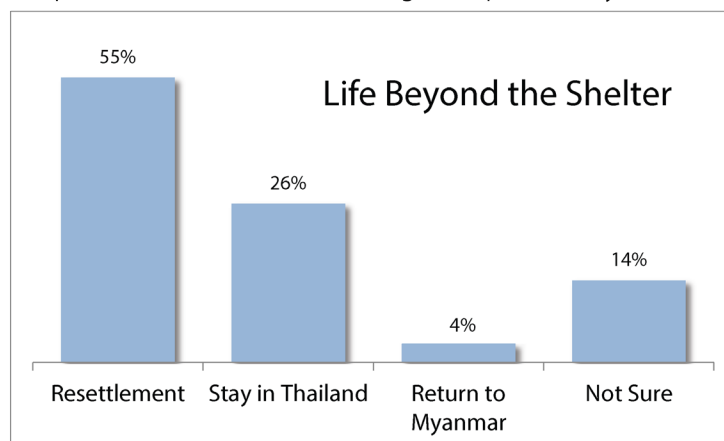
Tham Hin

Thailand

Ban Mae Surin Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 155 families answered only one option while 427 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 51% of the participating families would go to a group return site identified by the leadership. About 33% do not have a clear location in mind and about 15% would go to the place of origin of their head of family.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Education/Skills Provision	Health Care	4
5	Garment and Weaving	Garment and Weaving	5

Nearly 80% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of agriculture, livestock and animal husbandry, and garment and weaving.

Although agriculture is the top choice in all contexts, a higher number of participants chose agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry in the context of Thailand and Myanmar. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For a third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 18% of the participating families specified a lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 18% a lack of confidence in the peace process, and 13% a lack of infrastructure. Almost all of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Ban Mai Nai Soi Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 10-28 March, 2014

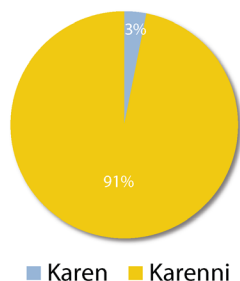
Number of households	2,382
Number of households surveyed	2,277
Number of families surveyed	2,353
Number of individuals surveyed	10,259

Background

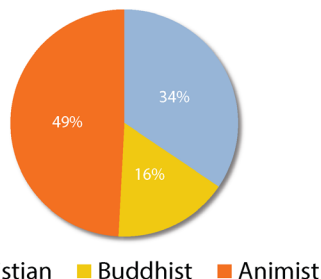
Ban Mai Nai Soi temporary shelter is located in Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province, approximately 2 km from the Thai-Myanmar border and approximately 26 km from Mae Hong Son town. Ban Mai Nai Soi is the result of shelter consolidations in 1996, during which the original Ban tractor and Ban Kwai shelters were combined into one site. Initially accommodating around 1,800 people who came from the two former shelters, the shelter population, mostly from Kayah state, later grew due to ongoing fighting at the time on the other side of the border in Myanmar.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

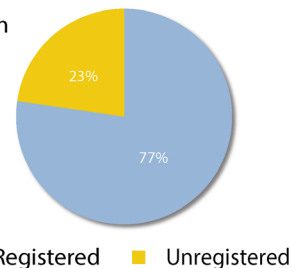
Ethnicity



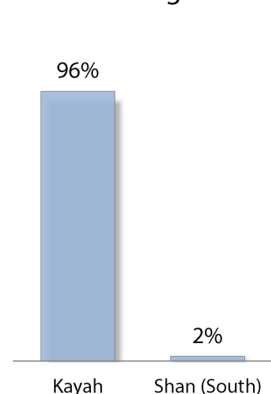
Religion



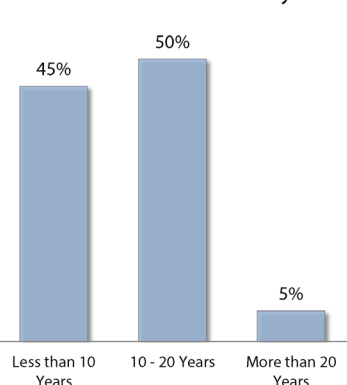
Registration



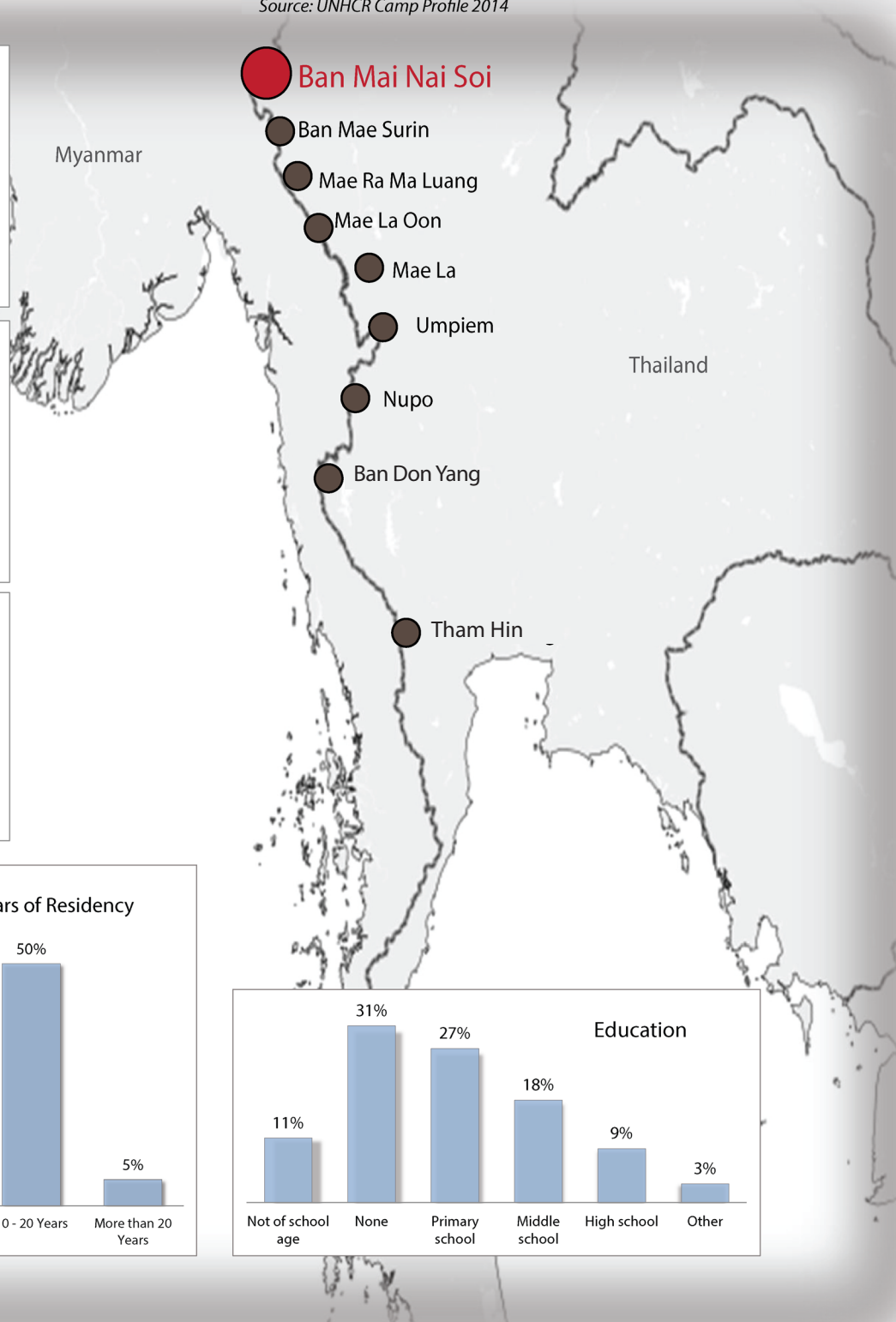
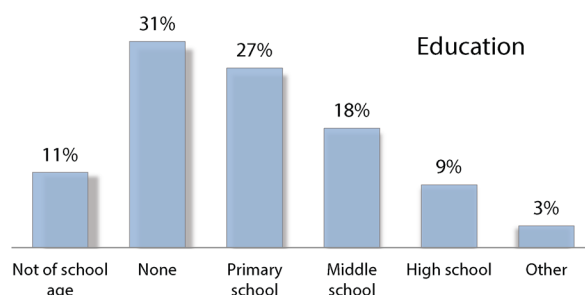
State of Origin



Years of Residency



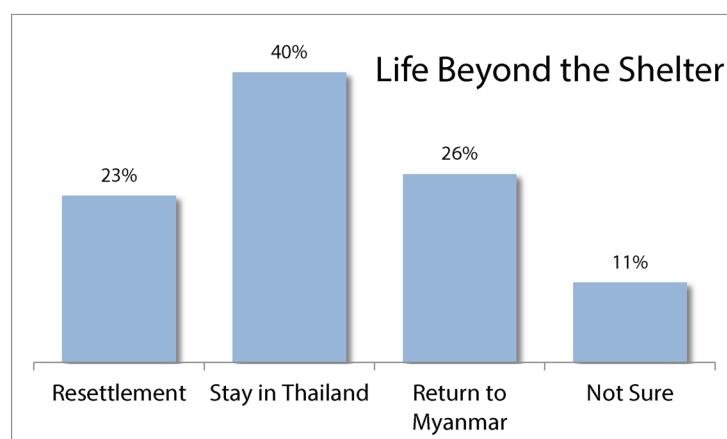
Education



Ban Mai Nai Soi Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 484 families answered only one option while 1,869 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 55% of the participating families would opt for a group return site identified by the leadership. About 22% would like to go back to the place of origin of their head of family and 18% do not have a preferred place of return in mind.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Education/Skills Provision	Business and Trading	4
5	Government, Social Service, and other Professionals	Health Care	5

Slightly more than 50% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of agriculture, garment and weaving, education and skill provision, and livestock/animal husbandry. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For a third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 24% of the participating families specified lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 18% land mines, and 13% lack of infrastructure. 83% of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Tham Hin Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 28 April - 14 May, 2014

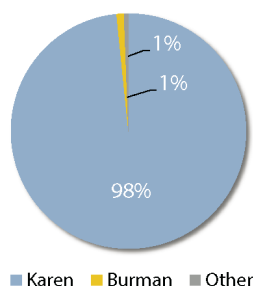
Number of households	1,270
Number of households surveyed	1,256
Number of families surveyed	1,354
Number of individuals surveyed	6,875

Background

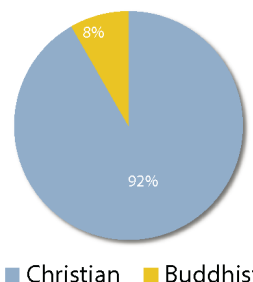
Tham Hin temporary shelter is located in Suan Pueng District, Ratchaburi Province. It is approximately 12 kilometers from the Thai-Myanmar border and 28 kilometers from Suan Pueng. Tham Hin was established in May 1997 to host the displaced people who fled offensive attacks by the Myanmar military in Thanintharyi Region.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

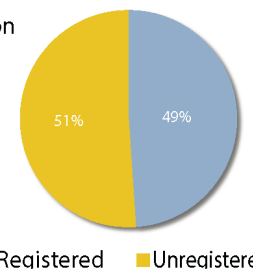
Ethnicity



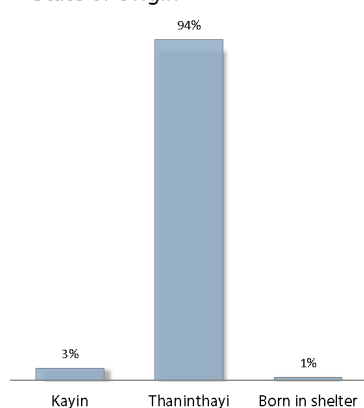
Religion



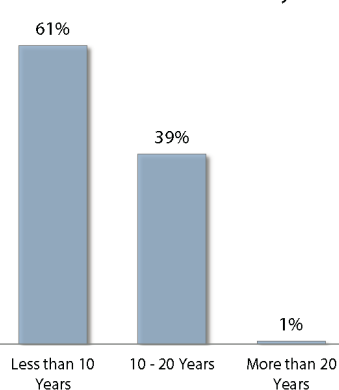
Registration



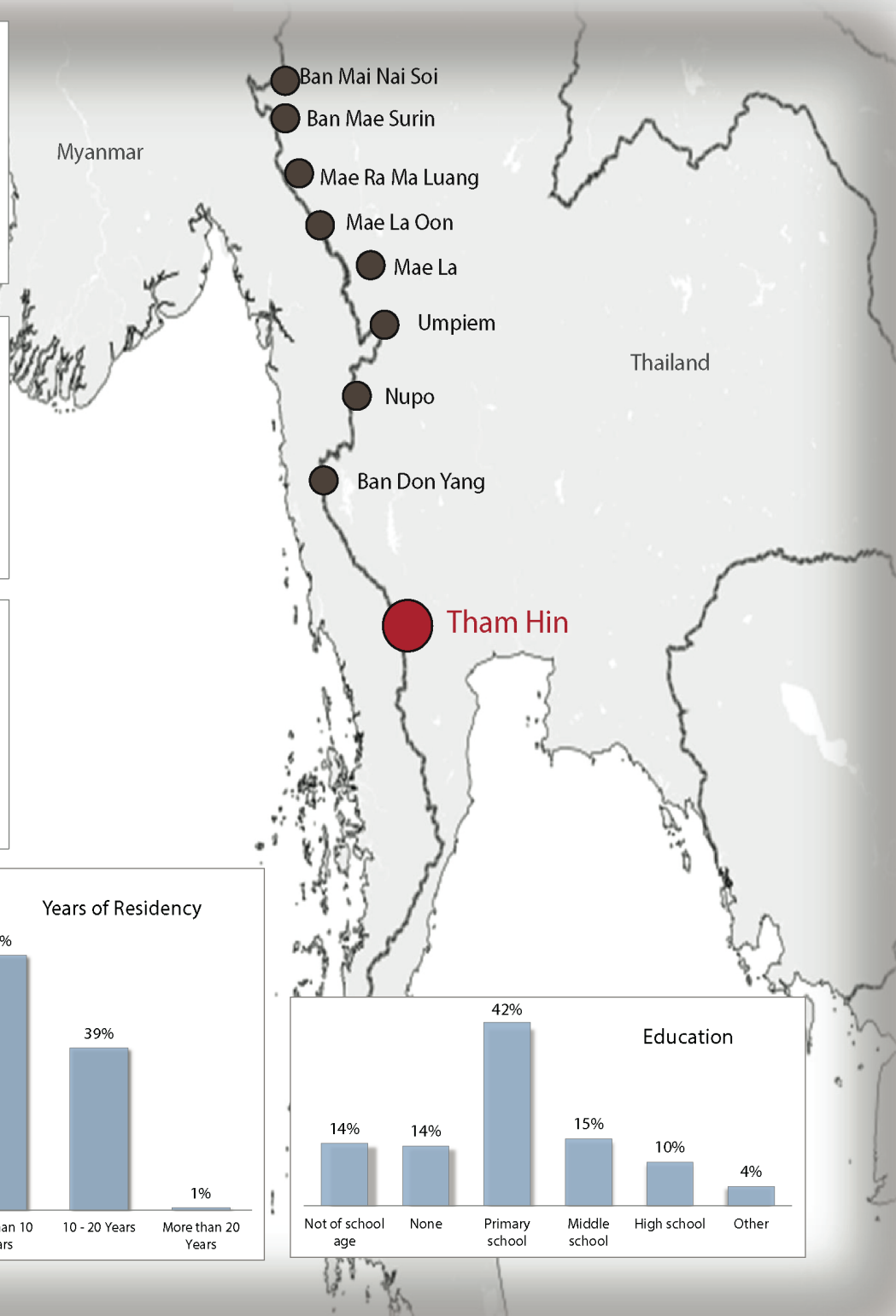
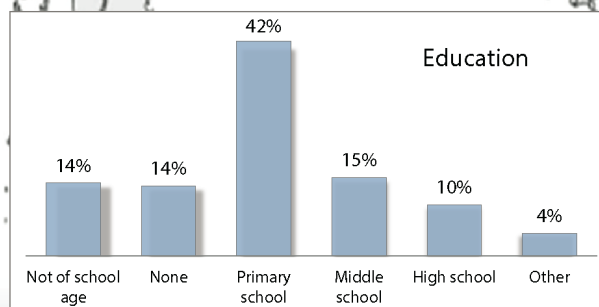
State of Origin



Years of Residency



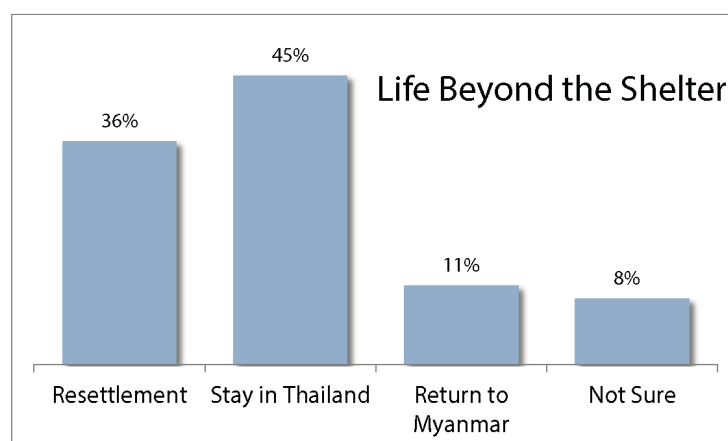
Education



Tham Hin Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 649 families answered only one option while 705 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 63% of the participating families would go to the place of origin of their head of family. About 26% would go to a group return site identified by the leadership and about 9% do not have a clear location in mind.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Education/Skills Provider	Business and Trading	4
5	Garment and Weaving	Garment and Weaving	5

About 56% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of garment and weaving, agriculture, handicraft, agriculture, and cooking and food processing.

Although agriculture is the top choice for desired future occupation in all contexts, a higher number of participants chose agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry in the context of Thailand and Myanmar. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For a third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 23% of the participating families specified lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 17% lack of confidence in the peace process, and 13% lack of access to land for livelihood (cultivation or livestock). 89% of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Ban Don Yang Temporary Shelter

Survey conducted 28 April - 14 May, 2014

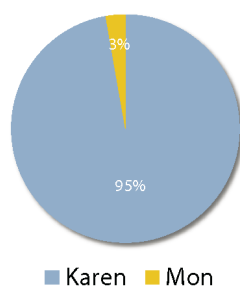
Number of households	635
Number of households surveyed	631
Number of families surveyed	677
Number of individuals surveyed	3,167

Background

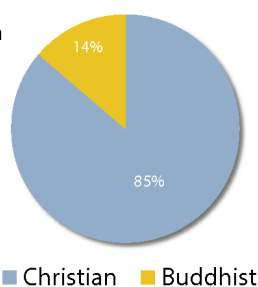
Ban Don Yang temporary shelter is in Sangklaburi District, Kanchanaburi province, less than 1 km from the Thai-Myanmar border and 31 km from Sanklaburi. Ban Don Yang was established in 1997 from two former sites: Thu Ka and Hti Ta Baw composed of the displaced people who ran from offensive attacks by the Myanmar military in Thanintharyi Region and Kawkariek District, Kayin State. Located close to Tham Hin temporary shelter in Ratchaburi Province, most new entrants were sent to Ban Don Yang. Additionally, in early 2005, UNHCR's urban Person of Concern caseload was transferred to the shelter following the policy of the Royal Thai Government to relocate the PoCs into the shelter prior to the consideration of the resettlement program.

Source: UNHCR Camp Profile 2014

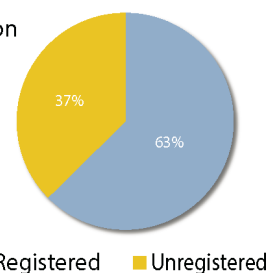
Ethnicity



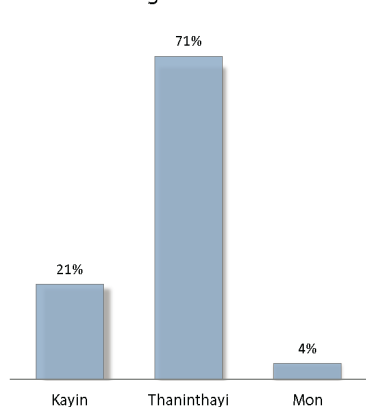
Religion



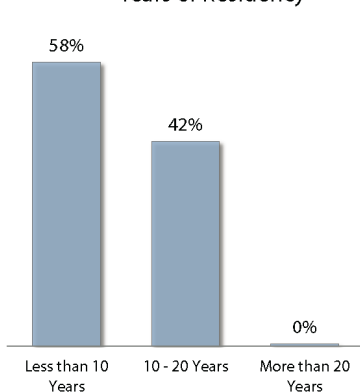
Registration



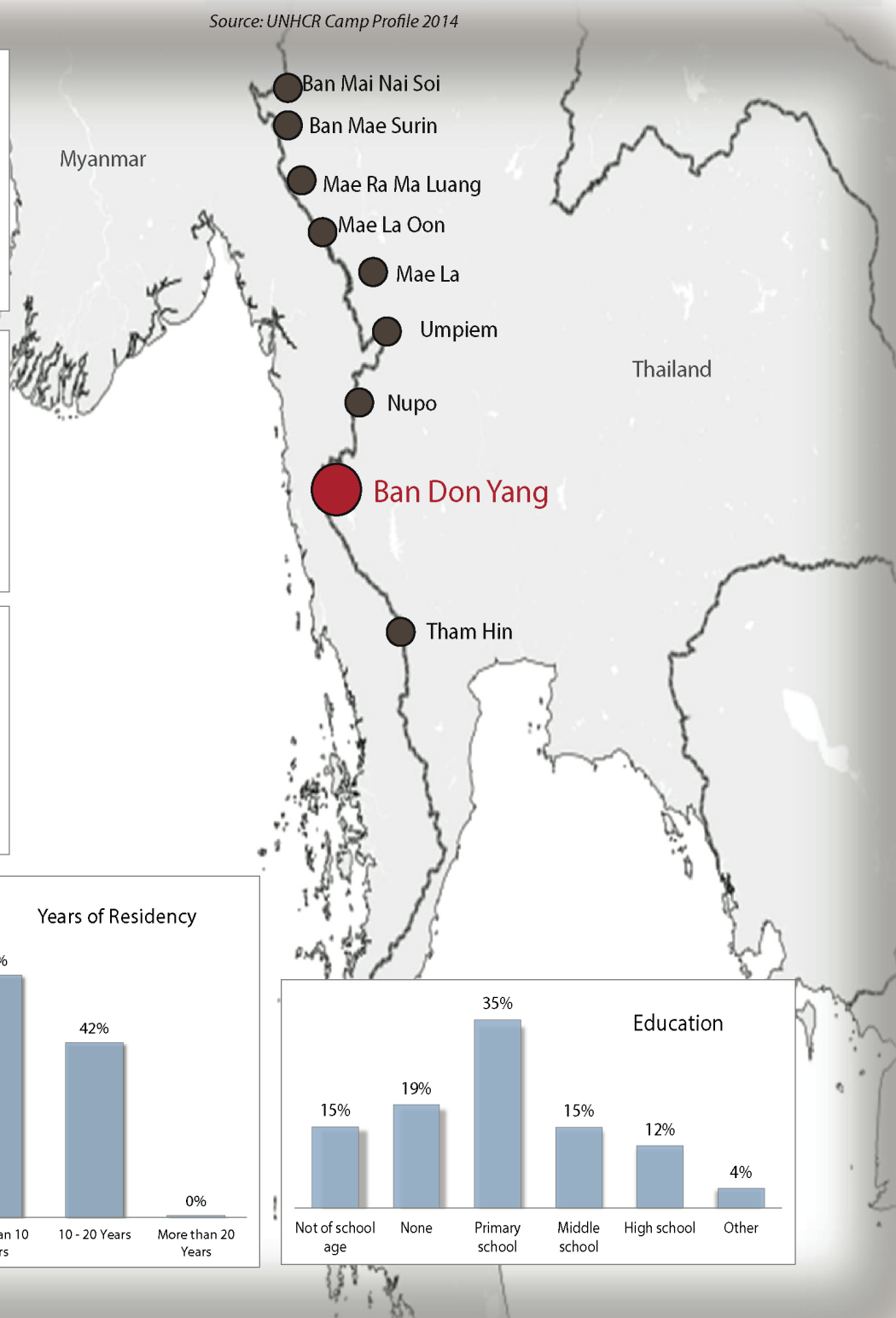
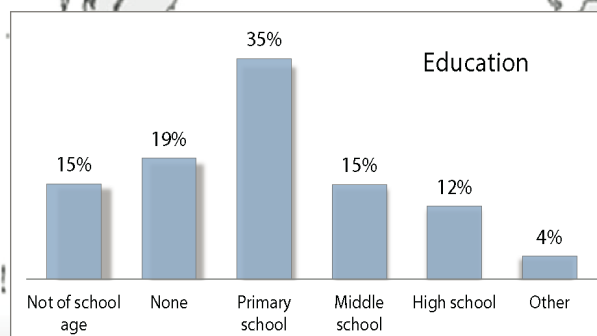
State of Origin



Years of Residency



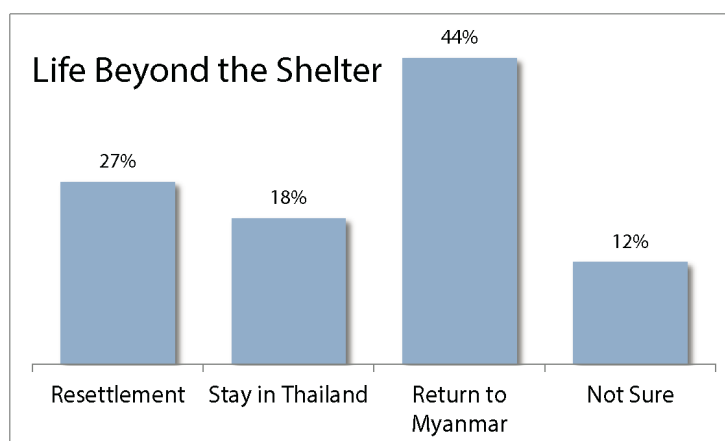
Education



Ban Don Yang Temporary Shelter

Solutions to Temporary Shelter Life

Participating families were asked to choose one or two options for their life beyond the temporary shelter. 271 families answered only one option while 406 families answered two options. Of all the answers, from the families who answered only one option as well as those answering two options, they selected the following in order of preference:



On the preferred place of return in Myanmar, 50% of the participating families would go to a group return site identified by the leadership. About 44% would go to the place of origin of their head of family and about 4% do not have a clear location in mind.

Livelihoods and Skills Training, Support, and Concerns

Top Previous/Current Livelihood		Top Desired Future Livelihood	
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	1
2	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	Livestock/Animal Husbandry	2
3	General Wage Labour	General Wage Labour	3
4	Education/Skills Provider	Business and Trading	4
5	Government, Social Service, and other Professionals	Computer and Electrical Services	5

About 63% of the participants have received skills training in the shelter. Skills training most commonly received are in the areas of garment and weaving, agriculture, computer and electrical services, handicraft, and mechanics.

Although agriculture is the top choice in all contexts, a higher number of participants chose agriculture and livestock/animal husbandry in the context of Thailand and Myanmar. Additional skills desired mostly correspond to future livelihood desired.

For all three contexts, housing, access to land, employment, basic health service, and education appear to be key areas of support desired. For a third country and Thailand, language assistance program is also mentioned as many see that language capability is important for their livelihood in a foreign land. Also, land and agricultural inputs are highlighted in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar, corresponding to their desire to pursue an agricultural lifestyle in the contexts of Thailand and Myanmar.

On main concerns regarding return to Myanmar, 25% of the participating families specified lack of trust in the government or non-state actors, 22% lack of confidence in the peace process, and 12% lack of access to land for livelihood (cultivation or livestock). 93% of the participants indicated that they do not have land in Myanmar.

Other Data

Desired Future Livelihood in a Third Country

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Agriculture	13%	10%	15%	16%	15%	10%	15%	11%	13%
General Wage Labourer	11%	16%	13%	8%	9%	22%	13%	14%	13%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	11%	9%	13%	15%	13%	10%	13%	9%	12%
Student	11%	6%	6%	6%	11%	9%	4%	6%	7%
Computer and Electrical Services	6%	5%	8%	7%	6%	4%	6%	8%	6%
Health Care	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Business and Trading	7%	8%	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	7%	6%
Garment and Weaving	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%
Handicrafts	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Retired	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	8%	4%	4%	4%
Others	25%	26%	21%	20%	25%	21%	23%	25%	23%

Desired Future Livelihood in Thailand

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Agriculture	17%	19%	19%	20%	20%	22%	19%	18%	19%
Livestock/Animal Husbandry	16%	17%	18%	19%	18%	22%	18%	16%	18%
General Wage Labourer	11%	10%	9%	6%	7%	14%	14%	10%	10%
Business and Trading	8%	8%	6%	7%	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%
Health Care	4%	6%	6%	7%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Garment and Weaving	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%
Computer and Electrical Services	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	2%	4%	6%	5%
Student	7%	3%	4%	4%	7%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Education/skills provider	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Handicrafts	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%
Others	23%	21%	17%	17%	21%	16%	20%	22%	19%

Desired Future Livelihood in Myanmar

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Agriculture	17%	22%	20%	22%	22%	28%	27%	24%	22%
Livestock/Animal Raising	15%	20%	19%	20%	19%	23%	24%	22%	20%
General Wage Labourer	8%	7%	8%	5%	5%	11%	5%	4%	7%
Business and Trading	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	5%	7%	8%	7%
Health Care	4%	5%	6%	7%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Garment and Weaving	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Computer and Electrical Services	4%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Education/skills provider	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Retired	8%	4%	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Handicrafts	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Others	28%	18%	18%	19%	23%	15%	16%	19%	19%

Desired Additional Skills for a Third Country

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Computer and Electrical Services	13%	15%	16%	14%	10%	10%	16%	17%	14%
Agriculture	10%	8%	10%	11%	16%	9%	7%	7%	10%
Health Care	7%	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%	7%	9%
Livestock/Animal Raising	9%	6%	9%	10%	13%	9%	6%	6%	8%
Garment and Weaving	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Mechanics	5%	9%	6%	7%	3%	3%	10%	9%	7%
Handicrafts	6%	6%	8%	6%	4%	5%	8%	8%	7%
Cooking and Food Processing	6%	7%	5%	5%	3%	6%	9%	7%	6%
Business and Trading	8%	6%	4%	6%	3%	5%	5%	8%	6%
Education/skills provider	5%	7%	5%	5%	8%	11%	3%	5%	6%
Others	24%	19%	21%	18%	25%	28%	19%	19%	21%

Desired Additional Skills for Thailand

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Agriculture	12%	11%	13%	13%	19%	18%	10%	11%	13%
Livestock/Animal Raising	11%	9%	12%	12%	16%	17%	10%	10%	12%
Computer and Electrical Services	11%	13%	13%	12%	8%	6%	11%	14%	12%
Health Care	6%	9%	9%	10%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%
Garment and Weaving	6%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	7%	7%
Handicrafts	6%	6%	8%	6%	4%	5%	9%	8%	7%
Business and Trading	8%	7%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%
Mechanics	5%	8%	6%	6%	3%	2%	9%	8%	6%
Cooking and Food Processing	6%	7%	4%	5%	3%	4%	9%	6%	5%
Education/skills provider	4%	6%	5%	5%	7%	8%	2%	4%	5%
Others	23%	17%	19%	17%	23%	21%	18%	17%	19%

Desired Additional Skills for Myanmar

	Umpiem	Nupo	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La Oon	Ban Mae Surin	Ban Mai Nai Soi	Tham Hin	Ban Don Yang	Total
Agriculture	13%	13%	14%	15%	20%	22%	15%	15%	15%
Livestock/Animal Raising	11%	11%	13%	14%	17%	17%	14%	14%	13%
Computer and Electrical Services	9%	11%	12%	11%	7%	5%	9%	11%	10%
Health Care	6%	9%	9%	10%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Garment and Weaving	6%	7%	6%	7%	5%	6%	8%	7%	7%
Business and Trading	8%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%
Handicrafts	6%	5%	7%	5%	4%	4%	8%	7%	6%
Mechanics	4%	8%	5%	6%	2%	2%	8%	6%	5%
Education/skills provider	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	2%	4%	5%
Cooking and Food Processing	5%	6%	4%	4%	2%	3%	7%	5%	5%
Others	28%	16%	18%	17%	22%	20%	17%	17%	19%

Questionnaire



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Profiling Project of the Temporary Shelters along the Thai-Myanmar Border

Important information about the survey

- ❖ The survey is a way to help YOU and YOUR FAMILY to think about how you see YOUR FUTURE and help ensure that YOUR VOICE is heard.
- ❖ The information you provide will allow your community leaders and all those concerned to support more effective planning as it relates to your future and considering YOUR WISHES ... putting YOUR FUTURE in YOUR HANDS!
- ❖ The survey is NOT a mandatory exercise and you are NOT obliged to participate.
- ❖ Profiling is NOT a refugee registration exercise.
- ❖ Profiling is NOT to force you to return to Myanmar. IF, WHEN and WHERE you return to in Myanmar are entirely your decision.
- ❖ Profiling does NOT commit you to your answers and does NOT oblige you in any way to your decisions made in the future.
- ❖ Your individual data will NOT be shared with anyone. Only a summary of the findings from your Temporary Shelter will be shared with those who can and who want to help you in YOUR FUTURE.
- ❖ Please answer HONESTLY and REALISTICALLY so that the information that you provide can help you and your family's future.

CONFIDENTIALITY: The personal details of the participant from this survey will be kept private. Only the summary results and overall analysis of the survey will be shared externally. **NON-BINDING:** The participant is not bound to any of the answers given during the survey, and there is **NO GUARANTEE** by any party that the preferences expressed will be attained.

24 January 2014



အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခု
The Tan Linn Foundation under Royal Patronage

DRAW A PICTURE OF HOW YOU SEE THE FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY

သင်တို့အတွက် အနာဂတ်ကို မြင်ရအောင် ဆွဲကြပါ။



လောကဏ်းတစ်ခုကို ဆွဲကြည့်ပြီးနောက် အနာဂတ်ကို မြင်ရအောင် ဆွဲကြပါ။



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



SURVEY FORM



SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS [RESPOND INDIVIDUALLY]

QUESTION									
HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE IN THIS FAMILY? (for volunteer to fill out)	PRESENT AT TIME OF INTERVIEW? (for volunteer to fill out) 1)Yes 2)No	1.1 RELATION OF RESPONDENT TO HEAD OF FAMILY 1) Head of family himself / herself 2) Parent 3) Spouse 4) Child 5) Sibling 6) Relative 7) Grandparent 8) Not Related	1.2 GENDER 1)Male 2)Female	1.3 AGE years old	1.4 MARITAL STATUS 1)Single 2)Married 3)Divorced 4)Widow	1.5 ETHNICITY 1)Karen 2)Karenni 3)Burman 4)Mon 5)Shan 6)Chin 7)Kachin 8)Pa-O 9)Naga 10)Lisu 11)Zomi 12) Arakan (Rakine) 13)Chinese 14)Other	1.6 RELIGION 1)Animism 2)Buddhism 3)Christianity 4)Hinduism 5)Islam 6)Other	1.7 MOI / UNHCR REGISTRATION NUMBER 1)Yes (number) 2)None	1.8 TBC RATION BOOK NUMBER 1)Yes (number) 2)None
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
More									

QUESTION	
1.9	<p>What is your place of origin in Myanmar? <u>State/ Division</u></p> <p>a) Yangon b) Ayeyawaddy c) Bago d) Magwe e) Mandalay</p> <p>f) Sagaing g) Chin h) Kayin i) Kachin j) Kayah</p> <p>k) Shan (East) l) Shan (North) m) Shan (South) n) Thaninthayi o) Rakhine</p> <p>p) Mon q) Born in Temporary Shelter</p> <p><u>Township</u></p> <p><u>Village</u></p>



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



1.10	<p>Language 1 (mother tongue)</p> <p>1) Burmese 2) Pwo Karen 3) S'gaw Karen 4) Karenni (Kayah)</p> <p>5) English 6) Mon 7) Shan 8) Chin</p> <p>9) Kachin 10) Lisu 11) Pa-O 12) Naga</p> <p>13) Rakine/ Arakanese 14) Thai 15) Arabic 16) Other</p> <p>Speak Read Write</p> <p>1) None 1) None 1) None</p> <p>2) Little 2) Little 2) Little</p> <p>3) Moderate 3) Moderate 3) Moderate</p> <p>4) Fluent 4) Fluent 4) Fluent</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Language 2</p> <p>1) Burmese 2) Pwo Karen 3) S'gaw Karen 4) Karenni (Kayah)</p> <p>5) English 6) Mon 7) Shan 8) Chin</p> <p>9) Kachin 10) Lisu 11) Pa-O 12) Naga</p> <p>13) Rakine/ Arakanese 14) Thai 15) Arabic 16) Other</p> <p>Speak Read Write</p> <p>1) None 1) None 1) None</p> <p>2) Little 2) Little 2) Little</p> <p>3) Moderate 3) Moderate 3) Moderate</p> <p>4) Fluent 4) Fluent 4) Fluent</p>
1.11	<p>Highest level of education completed?</p> <p>1) None</p> <p>2) Primary school</p> <p>3) Middle school</p> <p>4) High school</p> <p>5) Post 10</p> <p>6) Vocational school</p> <p>7) University</p> <p>8) Post-Graduate</p> <p>9) Religious school</p> <p>10) Not of school age</p>
1.12	<p>Under what system did you complete your highest level of education?</p> <p>1) Myanmar system</p> <p>2) Thai system</p> <p>3) Temporary shelter-based system</p>



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



1.13	Do you have a specific disability and/or vulnerability? 1) Yes 2) No
1.14	Please indicate your disability and/or vulnerability (Multiple answers) 1) Mental Disability 2) Physical Disability 3) Chronically Ill 4) Elderly 5) Others
1.15	If you have a disability, what support would help you? (Multiple answers) 1) None 2) Health Facilities 3) Adequate Infrastructure 4) Support of Family Members 5) Psycho-Social Support 6) Assistance with Construction/Rehabilitation of House 7) Others
1.16	What are your total years of residence in Thailand? 1) Born in Thailand 2) Less than 5 years 3) 6-10 years 4) 11-15 years 5) 16-20 years 6) 21-25 years 7) 25+ years
1.17	Have you received any identification card from Thai Authorities? (Multiple answers) 1) No 2) Yes, Color Card 3) Yes, Legal Migrant Worker Card 4) Unregistered Persons Card 5) National ID Card 6) Only Delivery Certificate, without Birth Certificate, from Thai Hospital 7) Birth certificate
1.18	What type of Myanmar citizenship document or other types of Myanmar identity document do you have? (Multiple answers) 1) None 2) Citizen Scrutiny Card (pink card) 3) Associate Scrutiny Citizenship Card (blue card) 4) Naturalized Scrutiny Citizenship Card (green card) 5) National Registration Card (three folded card – green for men; pink for women) 6) Temporary Registration Card (white card) 7) Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC) 8) Myanmar Passport 9) Myanmar Temporary Border passport 10) Family List 11) Birth Certificate 12) Other



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



1.19	Are you currently in the process of resettlement (applied)? 1) Yes 2) No
1.20	Do you plan to apply for resettlement? 1) Yes 2) No
1.21	If you wish to apply for resettlement and have not done so or are unable to, what are the reasons? 1) Unregistered 2) Family Not Agree 3) Not Eligible 4) Rejected 5) Still Considering 6) Others
1.22	Do you have relatives in the country(ies) where you plan to resettle? 1) Yes 2) No Which country? 1) Australia 2) Belgium 3) Canada 4) Denmark 5) Finland 6) Japan 7) Ireland 8) Netherlands 9) New Zealand 10) Norway 11) Sweden 12) United Kingdom 13) United States of America 14) Other What is their relationship to you? 1) Parent, Spouse, Child (under 18 yrs), Sibling (under 18yrs), Grandparent 2) Other



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



SECTION 2: SKILLS AND LIVELIHOOD

[RESPOND INDIVIDUALLY; ONLY THOSE ABOVE 15 YEARS OLD]

NO.	QUESTION																												
2.1	<p>What occupations have you had? (Select up to 5 answers)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Agriculture</td><td>15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Livestock/Animal Raising</td><td>16. Office Administration</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Fishery</td><td>17. Finance and Accounting</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Small Scale Animal Farming</td><td>18. Arts and Entertainment</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Handicrafts</td><td>20. Cooking and Food Processing</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Garment and Weaving</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction</td><td>21. Tourism and Hospitality</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Construction and Related Work</td><td>22. Security</td></tr> <tr> <td>9. Mechanics</td><td>23. General Wage Labourer</td></tr> <tr> <td>10. Computer and Electrical Services</td><td>24. Student</td></tr> <tr> <td>11. Business and Trading</td><td>25. Others</td></tr> <tr> <td>12. Water Management and Environment Services</td><td>26. None</td></tr> <tr> <td>13. Education/Skills Provider</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>14. Health Care</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1. Agriculture	15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals	2. Livestock/Animal Raising	16. Office Administration	3. Fishery	17. Finance and Accounting	4. Small Scale Animal Farming	18. Arts and Entertainment	5. Handicrafts	20. Cooking and Food Processing	6. Garment and Weaving		7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	21. Tourism and Hospitality	8. Construction and Related Work	22. Security	9. Mechanics	23. General Wage Labourer	10. Computer and Electrical Services	24. Student	11. Business and Trading	25. Others	12. Water Management and Environment Services	26. None	13. Education/Skills Provider		14. Health Care	
1. Agriculture	15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals																												
2. Livestock/Animal Raising	16. Office Administration																												
3. Fishery	17. Finance and Accounting																												
4. Small Scale Animal Farming	18. Arts and Entertainment																												
5. Handicrafts	20. Cooking and Food Processing																												
6. Garment and Weaving																													
7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	21. Tourism and Hospitality																												
8. Construction and Related Work	22. Security																												
9. Mechanics	23. General Wage Labourer																												
10. Computer and Electrical Services	24. Student																												
11. Business and Trading	25. Others																												
12. Water Management and Environment Services	26. None																												
13. Education/Skills Provider																													
14. Health Care																													
2.2	<p>What skills training have you received while in the temporary shelter? (Select up to 5 answers)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Agriculture</td><td>14. Health Care</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Livestock/Animal Raising</td><td>15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Fishery</td><td>16. Office Administration</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Small Scale Animal Farming</td><td>17. Finance and Accounting</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Handicrafts</td><td>18. Arts and Entertainment</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Garment and Weaving</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction</td><td>19. Sports</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Construction and Related Work</td><td>20. Cooking and Food Processing</td></tr> <tr> <td>9. Mechanics</td><td>21. Tourism and Hospitality</td></tr> <tr> <td>10. Computer and Electrical Services</td><td>22. Security</td></tr> <tr> <td>11. Business and Trading</td><td>25. Others</td></tr> <tr> <td>12. Water Management and Environment Services</td><td>26. None</td></tr> <tr> <td>13. Education/Skills Provider</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1. Agriculture	14. Health Care	2. Livestock/Animal Raising	15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals	3. Fishery	16. Office Administration	4. Small Scale Animal Farming	17. Finance and Accounting	5. Handicrafts	18. Arts and Entertainment	6. Garment and Weaving		7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	19. Sports	8. Construction and Related Work	20. Cooking and Food Processing	9. Mechanics	21. Tourism and Hospitality	10. Computer and Electrical Services	22. Security	11. Business and Trading	25. Others	12. Water Management and Environment Services	26. None	13. Education/Skills Provider			
1. Agriculture	14. Health Care																												
2. Livestock/Animal Raising	15. Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals																												
3. Fishery	16. Office Administration																												
4. Small Scale Animal Farming	17. Finance and Accounting																												
5. Handicrafts	18. Arts and Entertainment																												
6. Garment and Weaving																													
7. Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	19. Sports																												
8. Construction and Related Work	20. Cooking and Food Processing																												
9. Mechanics	21. Tourism and Hospitality																												
10. Computer and Electrical Services	22. Security																												
11. Business and Trading	25. Others																												
12. Water Management and Environment Services	26. None																												
13. Education/Skills Provider																													
2.3	<p>Was the skills training you received while in the temporary shelter relevant?</p> <p>1) Yes</p> <p>2) No_____</p> <p>How can the training be improved?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) Too Long</td><td>(2) Too Short</td><td>(3) Too Detailed</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Can Be More Detailed</td><td>(5) Not Practical or Not Appropriate</td><td>(6) Others</td></tr> </table>	(1) Too Long	(2) Too Short	(3) Too Detailed	(4) Can Be More Detailed	(5) Not Practical or Not Appropriate	(6) Others																						
(1) Too Long	(2) Too Short	(3) Too Detailed																											
(4) Can Be More Detailed	(5) Not Practical or Not Appropriate	(6) Others																											



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



2.4	What type of livelihood would you like to pursue in the future beyond life in the temporary shelter? (Select up to 5 answers for each location)		
	IN THE CONTEXT OF A THIRD COUNTRY	IN THE CONTEXT OF THAILAND	IN THE CONTEXT OF MYANMAR
	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others 26) Retire	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others 26) Retire	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others 26) Retire
2.5	Are there any additional skills that you would like to learn to help prepare for your future? 1) Yes (answer next question) 2) No (skip next question) If yes, what skills would you like to receive further training on? (Select up to 5 answers for each location)		
	IN THE CONTEXT OF A THIRD COUNTRY	IN THE CONTEXT OF THAILAND	IN THE CONTEXT OF MYANMAR
	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others	1) Agriculture 2) Livestock/Animal Raising 3) Fishery 4) Small Scale Animal Farming 5) Handicrafts 6) Garment and Weaving 7) Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction 8) Construction and Related Work 9) Mechanics 10) Computer and Electrical Services 11) Business and Trading 12) Water Management and Environment Services 13) Education/Skills Provider 14) Health Care 15) Government, Social Service, and Other Professionals 16) Office Administration 17) Finance and Accounting 18) Arts and Entertainment 19) Sports 20) Cooking and Food Processing 21) Tourism and Hospitality 22) Security 23) General Wage Labourer 24) Student 25) Others



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



SECTION 3 –SKILLS AND LIVELIHOOD: FAMILY
[FAMILY RESPONDS TOGETHER]

NO.	QUESTION																																																															
3.1	<p>What sort of support do you think you will need to re-establish yourself after you leave the temporary shelter? <i>[Select up to 5 answers for each location]</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IN THE CONTEXT OF A THIRD COUNTRY</th><th>IN THE CONTEXT OF THAILAND</th><th>IN THE CONTEXT OF MYANMAR</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Housing</td><td>1) Access to Land</td><td>1) Access to Land</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Basic Health Service</td><td>2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools</td><td>2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided in Cash</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) Allowance/Food Voucher</td><td>3) Livestock support</td><td>3) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided In-kind</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) Language Assistance Programs</td><td>4) Thai language assistance program</td><td>4) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home Provided in Cash</td></tr> <tr> <td>5) Cultural Orientation Programs</td><td>5) Employment opportunity</td><td>5) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home provided In-kind</td></tr> <tr> <td>6) Employment Opportunity</td><td>6) Basic Education Service</td><td>6) Basic Education Service</td></tr> <tr> <td>7) Counseling/Social Services</td><td>7) Religious Service</td><td>7) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications</td></tr> <tr> <td>8) Technical Training Programs</td><td>8) Technical training programs</td><td>8) Basic Health Service</td></tr> <tr> <td>9) Basic Education Service</td><td>9) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications</td><td>9) Employment</td></tr> <tr> <td>10) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications</td><td>10) Basic Health Service</td><td>10) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return in Cash</td></tr> <tr> <td>11) Religious Service</td><td>11) Housing</td><td>11) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return In-kind</td></tr> <tr> <td>12) Others</td><td>12) Others</td><td>12) Livelihood Technical Support</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>13) Livestock Support</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>14) Religious Establishments</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>15) Skills Training</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>16) Water Source</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>17) Transport Infrastructure</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>18) Communication Infrastructure</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>19) Recognition of Status/Citizenship</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>20) Others</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	IN THE CONTEXT OF A THIRD COUNTRY	IN THE CONTEXT OF THAILAND	IN THE CONTEXT OF MYANMAR	1) Housing	1) Access to Land	1) Access to Land	2) Basic Health Service	2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools	2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided in Cash	3) Allowance/Food Voucher	3) Livestock support	3) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided In-kind	4) Language Assistance Programs	4) Thai language assistance program	4) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home Provided in Cash	5) Cultural Orientation Programs	5) Employment opportunity	5) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home provided In-kind	6) Employment Opportunity	6) Basic Education Service	6) Basic Education Service	7) Counseling/Social Services	7) Religious Service	7) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications	8) Technical Training Programs	8) Technical training programs	8) Basic Health Service	9) Basic Education Service	9) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications	9) Employment	10) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications	10) Basic Health Service	10) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return in Cash	11) Religious Service	11) Housing	11) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return In-kind	12) Others	12) Others	12) Livelihood Technical Support			13) Livestock Support			14) Religious Establishments			15) Skills Training			16) Water Source			17) Transport Infrastructure			18) Communication Infrastructure			19) Recognition of Status/Citizenship			20) Others
IN THE CONTEXT OF A THIRD COUNTRY	IN THE CONTEXT OF THAILAND	IN THE CONTEXT OF MYANMAR																																																														
1) Housing	1) Access to Land	1) Access to Land																																																														
2) Basic Health Service	2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools	2) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided in Cash																																																														
3) Allowance/Food Voucher	3) Livestock support	3) Agricultural Inputs/Tools Provided In-kind																																																														
4) Language Assistance Programs	4) Thai language assistance program	4) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home Provided in Cash																																																														
5) Cultural Orientation Programs	5) Employment opportunity	5) Assistance with Construction / Rehabilitation of Home provided In-kind																																																														
6) Employment Opportunity	6) Basic Education Service	6) Basic Education Service																																																														
7) Counseling/Social Services	7) Religious Service	7) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications																																																														
8) Technical Training Programs	8) Technical training programs	8) Basic Health Service																																																														
9) Basic Education Service	9) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications	9) Employment																																																														
10) Transfer of Education or Professional Qualifications	10) Basic Health Service	10) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return in Cash																																																														
11) Religious Service	11) Housing	11) Food Assistance for Initial Period of Return In-kind																																																														
12) Others	12) Others	12) Livelihood Technical Support																																																														
		13) Livestock Support																																																														
		14) Religious Establishments																																																														
		15) Skills Training																																																														
		16) Water Source																																																														
		17) Transport Infrastructure																																																														
		18) Communication Infrastructure																																																														
		19) Recognition of Status/Citizenship																																																														
		20) Others																																																														
3.2	<p>What are your main concerns preventing you from wanting to return to Myanmar? (Select up to 3 answers)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of Documentation 2) Economic Livelihood 3) Access to Education 4) Non-transfer of Educational Qualifications 5) Health 6) Lack of Infrastructure 7) Lack of Access to Land for Livelihood (cultivation or livestock) 8) Lack of Confidence in the Peace Process 9) Lack of Trust in the Government or Non-State Actors 10) Land Mines 11) Loss of Temporary Shelter Community 12) Need for Self-Sufficiency 13) Physical Security 14) Others 15) None 																																																															
3.3	<p>If you were to ever return home, where would that be:</p> <p>1) Preference 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Do not know/Do not have a place b) Place of Origin of Head of Household c) Group Return Site Identified by the Leadership d) Group Return Site Prepared by the Myanmar Government <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>e) Yangon</td> <td>f) Ayeyawaddy</td> <td>g) Bago</td> <td>h) Magwe</td> <td>i) Mandalay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) Sagaing</td> <td>k) Chin</td> <td>l) Kayin</td> <td>m) Kachin</td> <td>n) Kayah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>o) Shan (East)</td> <td>p) Shan (North)</td> <td>q) Shan (South)</td> <td>r) Thaninthayi</td> <td>s) Rakhine</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>t) Mon</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	e) Yangon	f) Ayeyawaddy	g) Bago	h) Magwe	i) Mandalay	j) Sagaing	k) Chin	l) Kayin	m) Kachin	n) Kayah	o) Shan (East)	p) Shan (North)	q) Shan (South)	r) Thaninthayi	s) Rakhine					t) Mon																																											
e) Yangon	f) Ayeyawaddy	g) Bago	h) Magwe	i) Mandalay																																																												
j) Sagaing	k) Chin	l) Kayin	m) Kachin	n) Kayah																																																												
o) Shan (East)	p) Shan (North)	q) Shan (South)	r) Thaninthayi	s) Rakhine																																																												
				t) Mon																																																												



Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



	<p><u>Township</u></p> <p><u>Village</u></p> <p>What is your connection to the place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Previously Lived/Stayed There 2) Family Members Currently Reside There 3) Friends From Temporary Shelter Will Return There and You Would Like to Return Together 4) Myanmar Government Has Made Preparations for Settlement There 5) Site Identified by the Leadership 6) No Connection 7) Other <hr/> <p>2) Preference 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Do not know/Do not have a place b) Place of Origin of Head of Household c) Group Return Site Identified by the Leadership d) Group Return Site Prepared by the Myanmar Government <p>e) Yangon f) Ayeyawaddy g) Bago h) Magwe i) Mandalay j) Sagaing k) Chin l) Kayin m) Kachin n) Kayah o) Shan (East) p) Shan (North) q) Shan (South) r) Thaninthayi s) Rakhine t) Mon</p> <p><u>Township</u></p> <p><u>Village</u></p> <p>What is your connection to the place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Previously Lived/Stayed There 2) Family Members Currently Reside There 3) Friends From Temporary Shelter Will Return There and You Would Like to Return Together 4) Myanmar Government Has Made Preparations for Settlement There 5) Site Identified by the Leadership 6) No Connection 7) Other
3.4	<p>Do you still own any land/property in Myanmar?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes, with land title/land ownership documents 2) Yes, with <u>no</u> land title/land ownership documents 3) No / Not sure
3.5	<p>Where do you see your future after leaving the temporary shelter? (Please tick at least 1 or a maximum of 2 boxes)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stay in Thailand</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Return home to Myanmar</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not yet sure</p>

CONFIDENTIALITY: The personal details of the participant from this survey will be kept private. Only the summary results and overall analysis of the survey will be shared externally. **NON-BINDING:** The participant is not bound to any of the answers given during the survey, and there is **NO GUARANTEE** by any party that the preferences expressed will be attained.

24 January 2014

Photographs







Communication Campaign

The MFLF-UNHCR joint communication campaign prior to the survey in each shelter reached out to the displaced people in every household of every section of each shelter, explaining to them the objectives of the profiling exercise. Participation is on a completely voluntary basis. If they wish to make their voices heard, we will carry their voices to all those who can help them with a better future. "The Future is in Your Hands"... was the message to all the displaced people.

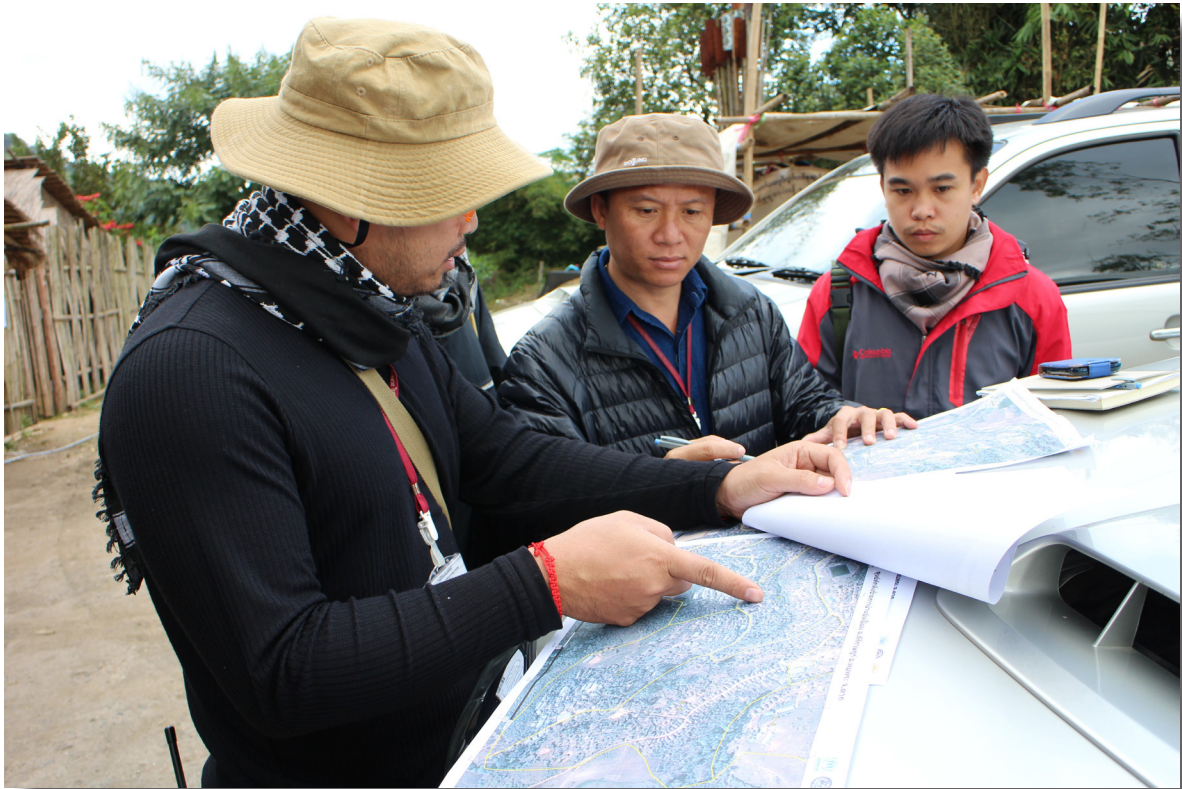




Mapping

Every household in each temporary shelter was mapped — to ensure that no home, no person who wished to participate in the survey was left out.





Volunteer Training

The survey was conducted by the displaced people for the displaced people. Representatives from each temporary shelter were trained to conduct the survey in their shelter to capture the voices of their families and friends to foster trust and ownership in the process.

‘Training the trainers’ — Outstanding volunteers from previously surveyed shelters were empowered to become trainers to go on and help train volunteers in other shelters.







Survey

The volunteers went to every family who wished to make their voices heard. Their dreams, wishes, and concerns were carefully listened to and accurately recorded. This was a lifetime opportunity for all the displaced people to speak out on how they envisage their future beyond the temporary shelters.

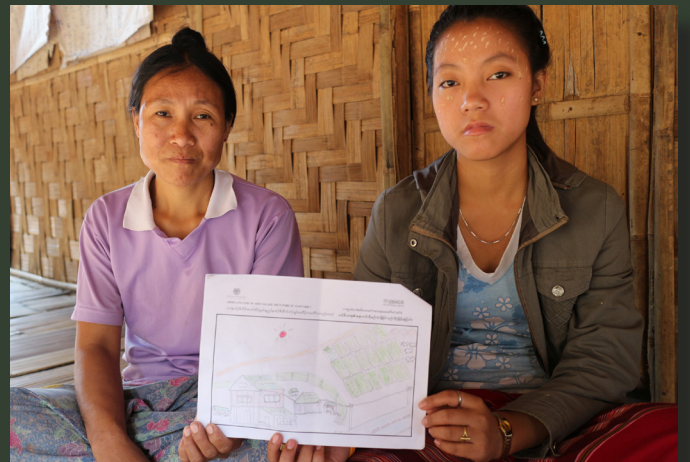






Dream Drawing

‘Pictures are worth a thousand words.’ Family members got together to discuss how they saw their future as a family — how they wish to live, what they wish to do, where they wish to be...if their dreams were to one day come true.



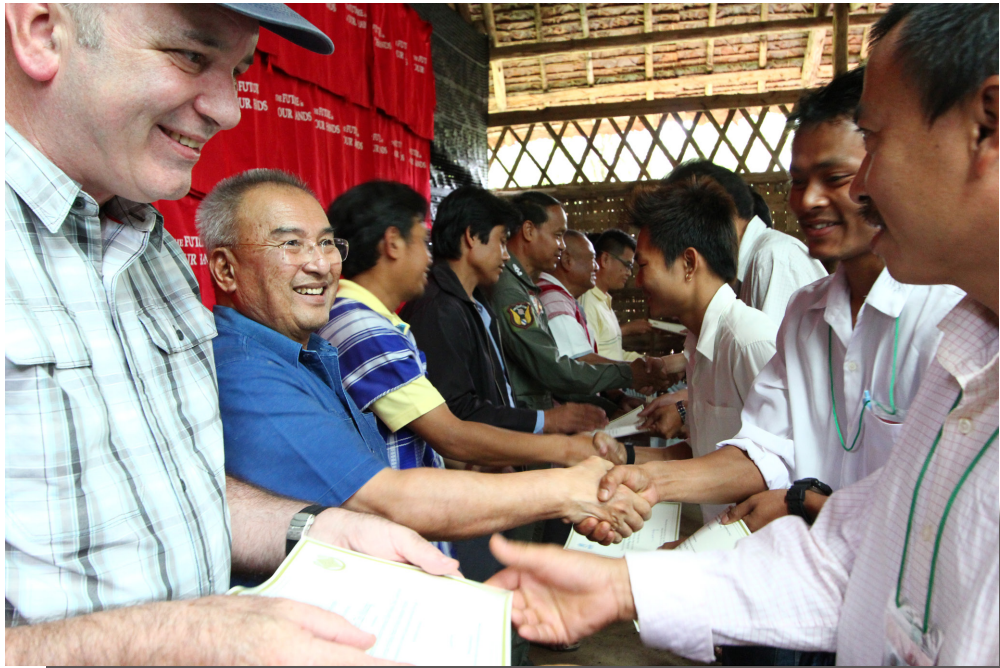




Thank You Ceremony

Thanking the UNHCR, the Camp and Section Committees, the Royal Thai Government, the volunteers, the community, and everyone who made the profiling exercise possible.





Disclaimers

This report has been prepared by the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and is not intended for use by private individuals.

Opinions, estimates and projections contained herein are subject to change. The information and opinions contained herein have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed reliable but no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness.

Neither the MFLF or UNHCR and their affiliates, employees or agents accept any liability whatsoever for any loss arising from the use of this report or its contents.

This report has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

